

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1976

Established 1887

2 Votes May Decide Issue

**OAU Summit Split  
On Angola Policy**

From Wire Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 11—Black Africa's leaders continued tonight whether to recognize a Soviet-backed guerrilla movement as the legitimate representative of Angola.

On the second day of the Organization of African Unity's summit meeting, the leaders considered two proposed resolutions, one calling for the recognition of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the other advocating a cease-fire in the Angolan civil war.

**Pain Unrest  
And Protests  
Are Widening**

**More Strikes Called  
to End Early This Week**

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Jan. 11—Demonstrations spread through Madrid and other industrial suburbs this week, with more unrest expected tonight.

The strikes were called starting today in banks, railroads, building sites and the metal, textile and chemical industries in Madrid.

The subway system was also shut down. The subway returned to normal service yesterday. Today, the Madrid police fired smoke bombs to disperse about a dozen demonstrators.

As the 70,000 Spaniards began to leave the stadium, about 500 of them joined an anti-government demonstration.

The demonstrators, who were carrying flags and shouting slogans, were dispersed by police using tear gas.

The demonstrators then moved to the Plaza de España, where they were again dispersed by police.

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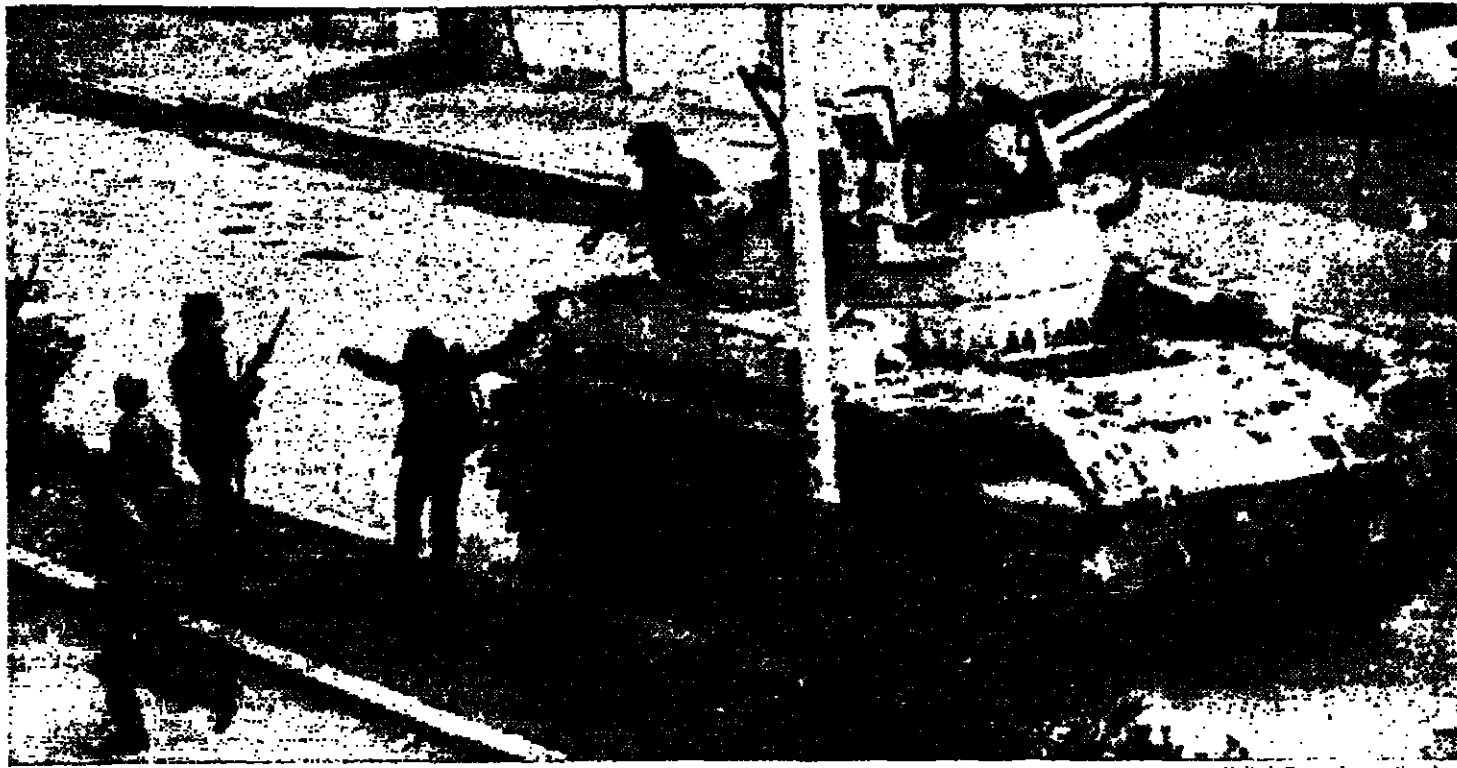
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IN THE STREETS OF BEIRUT—Leftist gunmen capture a Lebanese Army tank and take its gunner prisoner.

By Senate Unit and White House

**Joint Effort Agreed in Writing Spy Agency Laws**

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT)—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and the Ford administration have agreed to work out joint legislative proposals for the reform of the U.S. intelligence community, according to Senate and White House officials.

The plan emerged during a series of private meetings between Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee chairman, and Sen. John Tower, D-Texas, vice-chairman, and their staff aides and senior White House officials last month and early this month.

It was one of the announcements at a top-level White House meeting yesterday on intelligence. The closest such session, attended by the principals of the affected agencies, is the first time that the two options for reform and reorganization of intelligence in this country were gathered in one briefing for the top-level officials and the President.

Unique in Major Proposals  
Joint sessions between executive branch officials and congressional committees to prepare legislation is unique in major proposals and has been used mainly to deal only with technical details of legislation in the past.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence refused to agree to the joint sessions. A.S. Field, the staff director, said the House committee wanted to prepare "its own proposals, independently, uncolored by influences of the executive branch." Aaron Donner, the committee counsel, said the chairman, Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., told White House officials "there was no way, never," that his committee would want to enter such an agreement.

Some staff-level sources on both sides of Congress were chary about the joint sessions. "If you start off with strong recommendations," an aide said, "these meetings will just give the in-

teligence community and the White House a chance to water them down to nothing." Several sources said the White House may attempt to "divide and confuse" the committees in the report-recommendation stage of their work by these manipulations.

Sen. Church characterized the arrangement as a "feeling out of the extent of common ground between the committee and the administration as one step down the road to reform."

"We reserve for the committee the right to propose reforms even though the White House may take a different view," he said. Senior White House officials said that the Ford administration also "reserved" its rights to disagree with some of the committee's legislative proposals.

The joint work sessions will be held next month, according to committee sources. The suggestion for working together was first advanced more than a month ago during a luncheon between Mitchell Rogovin, counsel to the CIA, and William Miller, counsel of the Senate committee.

"It was pointless for the committee to put forth a series of bills Ford would have to veto and for Ford to offer legislation Congress likely couldn't live with," a source said.

Even joint sessions may fail to solve dilemmas in reorganizing and reforming the intelligence community. The vast range of questions is underscored by the three-inch-thick report issued yesterday to Congress.

The meeting was attended by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld; the outgoing director of the CIA, William Colby; the President's national security adviser, Gen. Brent Scowcroft; Attorney General Edward Levi, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. George Brown. This is the first time that the Joint Chiefs have been directly involved in the planning to reshape the intelligence community.

Interviews with congressional, intelligence and administration officials disclosed several main areas of serious controversy. John Marsh, counsel to Mr. Ford, is expected to brief officials of yesterday's meeting on these problems:

The Senate committee has already prepared a proposal for congressional oversight of intelligence (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

**Helms' Prosecution Expected  
For Approval of CIA Break-In**

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP)—Former CIA Director Richard Helms is expected to be prosecuted on a misdemeanor charge for personally approving a 1971 break-in at a Fairfax City, Va., photo studio, sources said.

Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, has acknowledged to Justice Department lawyers that he approved the break-in to gather information about a former employee of the CIA.

The break-in—but not Mr. Helms' role in it—was revealed last year in the Rockefeller Commission report on CIA abuses.

The sources said that a civil rights misdemeanor charge is expected to be brought against Mr. Helms within a month. The five-year statute of limitations for the break-in will apply next month.

Using a secure telephone line from CIA headquarters, Justice Department lawyers last week informed Mr. Helms in Iran of his constitutional rights in the continuing investigation.

Although Mr. Helms spoke to Justice Department lawyers earlier about the break-in, he declined last week to answer their further questions.

A separate Justice Department investigation into possible perjury by Mr. Helms is continuing.

Mr. Helms could not be reached for comment during the weekend but he indicated in calls to friends here last week that he is not guilty of any criminal intent.

In a call last week to a senior White House official, Mr. Helms sought information about the break-in case and painted a glowing picture of his future. Mr. Helms maintains that under the law he was empowered as CIA director to act to protect security.

The break-in was at a photo studio run by Deborah Fitzgerald, the former CIA employee, and Orlando Nunez, a former middle-level official in the Castro government in Cuba.

Records Division  
Both were under CIA surveillance for some time after Miss Fitzgerald, while working in the records division of the CIA, tried to find out what information the CIA had in its files about Mr. Nunez. Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Nunez have since married.

The CIA did not turn up any evidence of a security violation in its investigation.

According to a source, the break-in was conducted as a final effort to close the investigation of Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Nunez.

The sources said that there was no crisis or compelling need to resort to illegal entry.

The break-in was conducted during the early morning hours of Feb. 19, 1971, half a day after Mr. Helms gave his approval for the break-in, according to the sources.

A decision whether to prosecute Mr. Helms on another charge, perjury, is scheduled to be made within 30 to 45 days, according to the sources.

The perjury investigation focuses on Mr. Helms' sworn testimony denying CIA work in domestic surveillance and in supplying covert support to political factions in Chile.

The sources indicated that a stumbling block for the Justice Department investigators is the unwillingness of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities to give the department all its material relating to Mr. Helms, at least for the moment.



Richard Helms

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**Army Convoy  
Seized in Beirut  
By Palestinians**

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Jan. 11—Palestinian guerrillas seized 10 armored vehicles and their Lebanese Army crews today.

The seizure, in a Beirut suburb, was expected to increase pressure on the government to use the army to halt the fighting between Christian rightists and a coalition of Palestinians and predominantly Moslem leftists.

Premier and Defense Minister Rashid Karami, a Moslem, has refused to send in the army because, he says, such a move would split the country. President Suleiman Franjeh, a Christian, discussed the incident with army chiefs tonight.

Vehicles Surrounded  
The army convoy was seized on a suburban highway. The guerrillas, apparently suspicious of the armored column's intentions, stopped and surrounded the vehicles—a tank, three armored cars and six armored personnel carriers.

Official sources said the Lebanese soldiers refused to hand over food supplies, which they intended to take through rightist Falangist lines to the shantytown of Tai Zaatar.

Tension rose when the guerrillas, some armed with recoilless rifles and anti-tank, rocket-propelled grenades, began shouting at bystanders to clear the area, warning that shooting might break out.

The army convoy tried to withdraw but was prevented by the superior force of the guerrillas, who took it to a nearby Palestinian camp at Sabra.

Regret Voiced  
A military spokesman said in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio tonight that the army headquarters regretted the incident and reserved the right to take whatever action its military duty dictated.

Palestinian spokesmen declined to comment beyond saying that local leftist residents seized the armored vehicles for fear the army was going to attack them.

The Palestinians say the army has strong sympathies toward the mainly Christian right.

Meanwhile, police said at least 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded during the last 24 hours of intense rocket, mortar and machine-gun battles that raged throughout the capital, from its shell-shattered luxury-hotel districts to the burning eastern suburbs.

Border Is Crossed  
Government sources confirmed a local newspaper report that two truckloads of Palestine Liberation Army troops had crossed the border from Syria into northeastern Lebanon last night in what appeared to be an attempt by the Palestinians to reinforce their positions around the Jisr al Fara and Tal Zaatar camps.

"Strict security measures have been taken to prevent those elements from heading toward the capital," the sources said.

Claims Challenged  
But Algeria has challenged Morocco's claims and has called for a referendum to determine the fate of the territory. Threats of possible moves by Algeria to back the demands of the Polisario, an anti-Moroccan nationalist guerrilla group, for self-determination have kept the Moroccan forces here on alert.

Officials here assert that the towns are almost back to their normal populations.

The people live on the milk from goats and camels and a little semolina. There is meat once a year on a festive occasion. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**Palestinians Seen on Victory Path  
PLO's Role Today at the UN  
Heartens West Bank Arabs**

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (WP)—Arab residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River are looking forward confidently to tomorrow's start of the Palestine Liberation Organization's first major performance in the UN Security Council, expecting that it will widen Israel's isolation abroad and disarray at home.

Palestinian professors, newspapermen, mayors, other notables, students and working men and women, interviewed during a recent visit, gave evidence of a growing conviction that, even if the PLO is frustrated in its immediate aims in the UN debate, the real loser will be Israel.

To the West Bankers' delight, Israeli politicians in and out of the government are displaying their differences over Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's refusal to deal with the PLO, which Israeli officials describe only as a terrorist organization not entitled to represent Palestinians in the occupied territories and abroad.

Even without mentioning the Israeli wrangling, West Bankers appeared confident that Israel ultimately will accept their goal of an independent West Bank state.

"Normalized" Status  
After the 1973 war, after the Arab League's recognition of the PLO as the only Arab authority for the West Bank, after PLO commander Yasser Arafat's UN speech in 1974, the Security Council debate was described by one intellectual as proof that "the drama has been normalized."

"In the past we were embarrassed when foreigners asked who

represented us," said a conservative, educated Christian West Bank woman, "but no longer."

A West Bank newspaper editor, who lamented the PLO's reluctance to spell out its case for recognizing Israel, nonetheless hailed the Security Council debate as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**Rabin Says U.S.  
To Oppose Shift  
In UN Resolutions**

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told his Cabinet today the United States would vigorously oppose any attempts in the United Nations Security Council to change resolutions on which Middle East negotiations are now based.

An official communiqué, issued after the weekly Cabinet session, said Mr. Rabin told his colleagues that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon had outlined to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger the Cabinet's determination to resist any attempt to amend previous council resolutions and to replace the Geneva peace conference by the council as the forum for discussions.

Mr. Allon, who met with Mr. Kissinger in Washington, also made clear the Cabinet's opposition to Israeli participation in the Middle East debate that will begin tomorrow in the Security Council, the communiqué said. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been invited to the debate.

AT OAU SESSION—Holden Roberto of the FNLA (left) and Jonas Savimbi of UNITA using emergency meeting of the Organization of African Unity held in Addis Ababa.



## A Media Phenomenon?

## Miami Angola-Recruiting Caper

By Laurence Stern

MIAMI, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The scene was a scruffy motel on the fringe of the "Little Havana" district and the cast of characters who showed up there last weekend were veterans of such capers as the bombing of the presidential palace in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the attempted seizure of Cuban fishing boats and mercenary operations in the Congo and Biafra. Now they were trying to sign up as soldiers of fortune for service in Angola.

The only trouble was that when the prospective recruits turned

up, they were met only by a battery of reporters. According to an account, the only sign of the alleged recruiters was a few empty beer cans and a handful of olives in the sink.

The two recruiters, Pedro Martinez Castro and Jose Antonio Prat, did show up later to give brief press interviews, pose for television cameras and disappear again. Word of the Miami recruiting operation began to spread on U.S. national television and the wire services.

"A researcher in our New York picture department told me the story had to be true because CBS

ran film on Cubans volunteering," signed a veteran news-magazine correspondent.

"I told them I thought the story was phony as hell and that if they wanted me to line some Cubans up and say they were volunteers, I could do it any hour of the day," he said.

Despite the attention given the alleged recruiting operations in the place that served as the urban staging ground for the Bay of Pigs invasion, there is no evidence that a single U.S. mercenary or Cuban exile has been signed up here.

"This whole episode has been a media phenomenon," insisted a Miami newspaper executive who skeptically followed the recruiting story.

"We have asked Washington for authority to investigate the allegations," said a Miami branch of the FBI in a voice that betrayed no sense of urgency. "If there's anything to the allegations, which so far have been mostly newspaper stories, then we might be looking into violations of the Foreign Registration Act or the Neutralty Act."

The reports began circulating on New Year's Eve with a story filed by the Associated Press

bureau quoting two Cuban refugee spokesmen, Mr. Prat and Mr. Martinez, as saying that they were recruiting for the U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

"We want to get as many Cubans and other Latins as possible. We have hundreds of applications," Mr. Prat was quoted as saying.

He went on to say that after Angola, the Cuban exile recruits would fight to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro, according to the AP dispatch.

Men Reported Ready

Last Sunday, The New York Times ran an AP dispatch from Miami reporting that Mr. Martinez and Mr. Prat had 365 men ready to be airlifted to Africa.

"The plan to begin moving them out in about a week," Mr. Martinez was quoted as saying.

The previous Friday, the Christian Science Monitor ran an article asserting that 300 U.S. mercenaries were already operating in Angola and an equal number were waiting to go as soon as money became available.

The Monitor article quoted unnamed "senior mercenary officers familiar with the situation both in Angola and the United States." Its publication was followed by denials from the CIA, the State Department and the White House of the Monitor's allegation that the United States was financing the training of mercenaries for Angola.

Despite the barrage of official denials, Monitor senior editors were standing by the story, which was written by the newspaper's United Nations correspondent, David Anable.

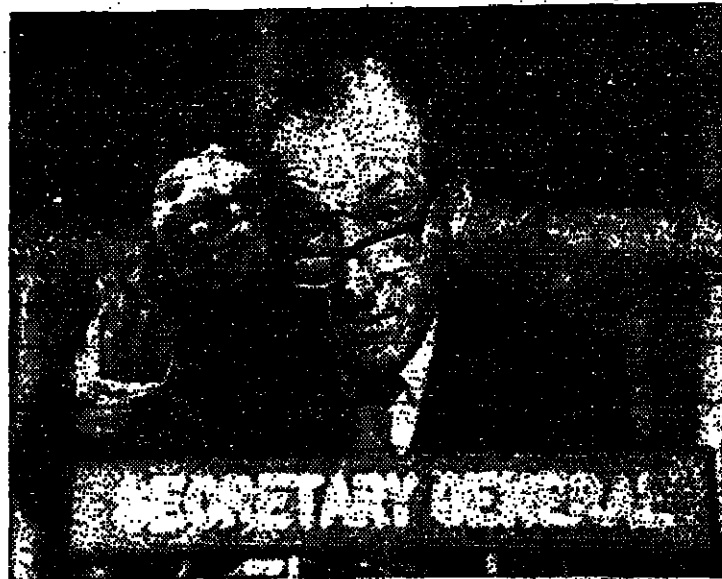
The author of the original AP story, Iles Flores, said in a telephone interview that he thought Mr. Prat and Mr. Martinez were "fairly serious" in their recruitment objectives, although he acknowledged that there was widespread skepticism of the report.

"All I've reported," he said, "is what they've told me."

According to a Cuban exile editor, the recruiting caper started in a bar during a conversation involving Mr. Prat, Mr. Martinez and a friend who worked for the Cuban exile radio station, WPAE. One of five highly competitive Spanish-language stations here.

"They decided to put on the air the fact that Cubans were ready to go to Angola. As soon as it was on the air, AP and UPI picked it up as news and the whole story blew up around our heads."

To tell the truth, the editor continued, "Prat and Martinez never expected that sort of publicity. It wasn't intended to go outside of Dade County (Miami)."



Kurt Waldheim makes a point at UN news conference while discussing upcoming Security Council debate.

## PLO's Role Today at the UN Heartens West Bank Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

"consolidation of Palestinian identity."

If the United States does not veto a Security Council resolution recognizing that the Palestinians are a nation—not just a refugee problem—then the UN debate will prove to have been a milestone.

"It's a terribly important landmark," a leading West Banker insisted. "It's comparable to Nov. 28, 1947, when the United Nations recognized the state of Israel. It would be the first real ray of dawn and hope for an end of the occupation. For it would once and for all end the Israeli dogma that there are no such people as Palestinians."

95% Support PLO

Karim Khalil, mayor of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, said "Ninety-eight per cent of the population here support the PLO. And remember that although I am mayor I represent the Palestinians here only socially—not politically." It was his way of emphasizing that the West Bank was occupied and that he was not a free agent.

"For the first time there's a real debate going on now among average Israelis," a professor said. "We are convinced that Israeli society will be transformed from inside, we are convinced it will be a process of Israeli concessions and PLO victories."

The West Bankers' confidence apparently has prompted young radicals to distinguish between their own revolutionary ideals and the possible.

Radical professors readily accepted the limitations that Palestinian sovereignty would be likely to involve because of Western and conservative Arab oil country pressures.

Such a state would be largely demilitarized and capitalist, they expect. "Most Palestinians," a professor said, "have learned to think in terms of the possible—which is in terms of not very much."

Yet older West Bankers are convinced that the PLO must

## Huge Peking Crowd Sees Chou's Cortege

PEKING, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Hundreds of thousands of Chinese lined streets here today in a display of mourning for Premier Chou En-lai.

The crowd stretched for miles along the Avenue of Eternal Tranquility to watch the cortege carrying Mr. Chou's body from the hospital where it had been lying in state during the week-end. The Premier's body was cremated tonight.

## Cholera Kills 9 in Kenya

NAIROBI, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Nine persons have died of cholera and about 70 other cases have been reported on the shores of Lake Victoria in western Kenya.

## City Not Gravely Affected by War

## UNITA Capital: Eye in Angola Storm

By Tom Lambert

NOVA LISBOA, Angola, Jan. 11.—This city of 70,000, Angola's second largest and the political headquarters of its other government, pulses sedately for the moment.

Its residents, all blacks except for a few hundred Portuguese whites, do not seem gravely affected by Angola's civil war, the battle zones of which are 100 miles to the north.

Here the power is held by Jonas Savimbi and his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which is in an uneasy alliance with the anti-Communist National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). Their common opponent, the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), rules in the old Portuguese colonial capital of Luanda, Angola's largest city.

UNITA and the FNLA alternate on a monthly basis in supplying a veneer for the so-called government here. Its officials are trying to form a stable administration for the four-fifths of this country controlled by UNITA and the FNLA.

So far, any real administration exists in name only.

Multiracial Regime

In the southern half of Angola, the moderate, cautiously pro-Western Mr. Savimbi—who seeks a Socialist, multiracial regime for his country—is the ruler and sole decision maker.

His power lies in widespread public support among blacks in the southern and eastern regions of Angola and in the help he has been getting from non-Communist countries.

But his power in the Angola strife will rest finally on his expanding but questionably effective army. It is headquartered at Silva Porto, 70 miles northeast, where small contingents of white troops, presumably South Africans, have been spotted occasionally.

Mr. Savimbi spends most of his time at Silva Porto.

Short Battle

It has been quiet in this city surrounded by farms and forests since Christmas, when there was a short, sharp battle. The MPLA was not involved. The clash was between UNITA and the FNLA, and illustrated their tenuous relationship.

It is not known what caused the fighting. But the result was two or three days of gunfire and mortar and rocket exchanges between Mr. Savimbi's forces and those of the "Daniel Chipenda Column" of the FNLA.

The Chipenda Column, said to include some Portuguese and other white mercenaries, has been known as much for its headstrong as its battlefield performance. It is credited with robbing the Bank of Angola here last November and getting \$2 million.

The column has withdrawn to a nearby town.

There is no hunger here. Some items are in short supply—tobacco, bread, paper, beer, gasoline—but nobody is in deep distress.

Prices for the dwindling stocks of goods in the few stores remaining open have not soared.

But life here has changed for the worse.

Technicians Left

Most of the Portuguese doctors, technicians and teachers have left and there are few blacks capable of replacing them. Most of the banks, light industrial plants, schools and the university are closed. All construction has stopped.

Service by public utilities is going downhill, with a continuous water shortage and growing electric power and telephone failures. There is no public transportation. Taxis have vanished.

A small, newly created police force is slowly taking to the city's streets, but some Portuguese say petty thefts and burglaries are increasing and may multiply if more jobs are not found for the swell-

ing number of unemployed blacks. Occasionally, a few unidentified whites in combat fatigues and camouflaged jeeps or trucks pass by.

A few trains operate intermittently along the railroad west to the port of Benguela on the Atlantic. But Portuguese managers of the few small plants still operating there—processing wood, making soap and clothing and canning farm produce—say raw materials, machinery and parts are impossible to obtain and output is shrinking.

Most of the factory managers fled when fighting broke out here in August, leaving almost everything behind.

After the fighting ended, and when Portugal later abandoned its Angolan colony Nov. 11, the blacks here started removing traces of their former colonial masters.

Although they still call it Nova

Lisboa, the city's name has been changed officially to Nova, which one Portuguese interpreter as "plateau."

Fortitude, Prudence.

A 13-foot bronze statue of the city's founder, Norta do Ma was hauled down, along with smaller statues of Temperance, Justice, Fortitude and Prudence. They lie intact in Matos square and shouting youngsters lie over them.

There is little evidence plundering or looting in Nova Lisboa or in the suburb of Stinger sewing machine dis room has been cleaned out a nearby Ford dealer's store still has two new tractors.

The few remaining whites—they used to number ten thousand—seem to get along, but well with the blacks and UNITA officials.

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## Portuguese Farmers Demand End to All Seizures of Land

(Continued from Page 1)

China, which has been held by the Portuguese since 1557. Macao will continue to be ruled by a Lisbon-appointed governor but will be able to contract foreign loans, make its own laws, hire its own civil service and control its security force.

The decision by the Council of the Revolution was approved last week and disclosed yesterday.

The peninsula and its three islands, with a population of 320,000—mostly Chinese—long enjoyed more autonomy than other Portuguese colonies because of its

distance and the influence exercised by its powerful neighbor. A decade ago, there were anti-Portuguese riots in Macao and it appeared that China would take it over. An agreement was reached, however, whereby Portugal maintained its sovereignty but had to bar all Nationalist Chinese activities in the enclave.

Spain Expels Spinola

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Former Portuguese President Antonio de Spinoza arrived here yesterday after being expelled from Spain.

French authorities said that Gen. Spinoza, who was traveling under the name of Ribeiro, would be welcome here like any other exile. He was told to refrain from all political activities while in France.

## NATO Meeting Today on Dispute Of U.K., Iceland

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (IET).—An emergency session of NATO ambassadors to discuss the worsening relations between Britain and Iceland over the fishing-limits dispute will be held here tomorrow.

The meeting of the alliance's North Atlantic Council, called at Iceland's request, follows several collisions last week between a British frigate and Icelandic patrol boats, and demonstrations during the weekend by Icelandic fishermen against two NATO bases in their country.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns is ready to mediate if both sides agree.

He helped to end a similar British-Icelandic dispute three years ago.

Two Facilities Blocked

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Icelandic fishermen demanding NATO intervention in the "cod war" with Britain manned roadblocks today at the radar and communications stations attached to the alliance's U.S.-run Keflavik base.

In a statement, protest leaders demanded NATO's help in forcing the British to withdraw their warships from Iceland's extended fishing grounds where they are protecting British trawlers from harassment by the Icelandic Coast Guard.

## Giscard to Make Cabinet Changes

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that a "technical reorganization" of his Cabinet would be announced tomorrow.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "the change will be neither drastic nor shocking. After 20 months in office the lessons of time and experience make some adjustments necessary."

The President met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is a leader in the Gaullist party, before his announcement.

## Rabat Rules The Sahara

(Continued from Page 1)

people are poor and undernourished. The few things the Moroccans have been able to do to help them so far are believed to be having an effect in reconciling most of the estimated 75 thousand Saharans to their new rulers.

As far as Morocco is concerned, the affair is settled and the area has been returned with the clear acquiescence of its inhabitants.

Khatir al-Joumani—a short, round, bearded man who heads the local assembly and who declared his allegiance to King Hassan even before the accords with Spain were signed—declared recently that the consultation of the Saharan people as provided for by the accords and by United Nations resolutions had already taken place.

Spaniard Is Killed

MADRID, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—A Spaniard was killed yesterday and three were injured when land mines exploded near a conveyor belt transporting minerals from the western Sahara's inland phosphate deposits to the coast, the Spanish news agency Cifra said.

Cifra said that heavy fighting was reported yesterday, 25 miles south of the territory's second-largest town, Villa Cisneros, between Mauritanian troops and Polisario guerrillas.

## Kidnapper Sentenced To 30 Years in Italy

ALESSANDRIA, Italy, Jan. 11 (UPI).—A court here yesterday convicted a self-styled leftist guerrilla of murder, attempted murder, and kidnapping and sentenced him to 30 years in jail.

The court found Massimo Maraia guilty of taking part in last year's kidnapping of Vermouth magnate Vittorio Gancia and in a gun battle with police who freed him. A policeman and a woman kidnapper died in the shooting.

## African Countries at Summit Split on Angola Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

The Portuguese are enormously popular on the continent, focused on his argument on the issue of South Africa's involvement in the Angolan war. He noted: "It is not surprising that South Africa should intervene since she had long supported the Portuguese colonists; it is the logic of apartheid."

Mr. Machel asserted that it was the MPLA that had won legitimacy for itself by its long struggle against the Portuguese. And he insisted it was specious to argue that the assistance that the MPLA had obtained from Cuba and the Soviet Union could be equated with that being provided to the FNLA and UNITA by South Africa and Western powers.

Mr. Machel concluded with a plea that the delegations "provide all necessary support to the People's Movement in order to drive out the invaders."

He was interrupted several times by cheers and applause, most notably from delegates of Algeria, Tanzania, Somalia, and Nigeria, countries in the forefront of the effort to seat the MPLA as the OAU representative of an independent Angola. When he finished, the applause was accompanied by questions from women in the galleries.

Field Marshal Amin of Uganda, who as OAU chairman is presiding at the emergency session, then gave the floor to Mr. Senghor of Senegal, who he noted was one of the signers of the charter that founded the organization 12 years ago.

Mr. Senghor, a noted symbolist poet, spoke in precise and measured cadences as he put forth the view that the "question of what form of government should prevail in Angola had to be decided solely by the Angolan people. All three factions were Angolan, he said, and he urged them to reconcile their differences. He said an African solution must be found for an African problem and he called for the condemnation on an equal basis of all foreign intervention.

Mr. Senghor met head-on the opposition's focus on South Africa. "This is not the first time in history that a so-called progressive force has made an alliance of convenience with reactionary powers. There are some recent precedents for this which I do not have to spell out," he said in an apparent allusion to détente between Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Senghor reminded the assembly that his government had in recent international conflicts sided with the governments of Cambodia, North Vietnam and North Korea. Those who were silent during Mr. Machel's ad-

dress now erupted in applause and President Machel's Secretary of State beat the table to him with his flattened hand.

"To recognize any one of three factions would be to like Europeans," Mr. Senghor said.

The president of Botswana, Seretse Khama, who also sat at the opening session, called for a peaceful settlement in Ang. "We do not want Africa testing ground for sophisticated weapons," he said.

In adjourning yesterday's session, Marshal Amin sought to implant a conciliatory tone, urging all participants to a public criticism of fellow leaders. "The imperialists such charges since it sells newspapers."

The Ugandan repeated a times that he had every hope organization would in its discussions resolve the problem in an African way.

U.S. Policy Assailed

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Using the summit meeting of OAU as a backdrop, Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., a leader of congressional Black Caucus sharply criticized today the U.S. policy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Ford.

As the leaders of African countries assembled here began debate on several resolutions relating to Angola, the Detroit Democrat told journalists from a part of the world that the Angolan conflict is the biggest blemish in the history of its relationship with Africa and may be the most serious foreign policy mistake it has ever made.

## Nigerians Attack U.S. Embassy

LAGOS, Jan. 11 (AP).—Nigerians protesting U.S. policy toward Angola broke into grounds of the U.S. Embassy today, plastered slogans on windows and threw sticks and stones at the building. No injuries were reported.

The attack was the culmination of a demonstration in which about 2,000 Nigerians, some university lecturers, workers and others carrying anti-U.S. placards marched four miles from Lagos to the Nigerian mainland, to the U.S. Embassy, situated on Lagos Island.

Similar attacks were made on the U.S. Consulate in the northern city of Kaduna and the U.S. Information Service offices in the western state capital of Ibadan last week.



## Bolstering Its Independence of Russia

## U.S. Reported Set to Renew Sales of Arms to Yugoslavia

By Dusko Doder

BEGRAD, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Ford administration has decided to resume U.S. arms sales to Yugoslavia after a 15-year period with virtually no military cooperation, according to sources disclosed today.

The resumption reflects Washington's determination to assist Yugoslavia in reducing its dependence on Soviet arms.

U.S. assurances were conveyed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Milic in Washington two months ago, the sources said. Two Yugoslav delegations have visited Washington recently to discuss purchases of routine equipment.

However, Yugoslav requests for some sophisticated anti-tank weapons and electronic systems now appear to be stalled in the Pentagon, where military officials are said to view with suspicion deliveries of such arms to this independent Communist country.

The most sensitive issue on the

## U.S. Reports Few Deserted Over Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A Pentagon report says that only 14 per cent of the Army deserters who participated in President Ford's clemency program "mention Vietnam as being in any way responsible for their decision to leave."

"Their reasons for leaving were generally unassociated with the war," the Pentagon report said.

Half of the men said that they deserted because of personal, family or financial problems, the report said. Similar reasons were given by most deserters during World War II and the Korean war, it added. Most of the remainder were unable to adjust to Army life, according to Pentagon officials.

The report summarized the Pentagon's role in the President's clemency program, which also affected draft dodgers. The program ran from Sept. 16, 1974, until last March 31.

According to the report, 5,556 deserters from all of the services voluntarily returned and were processed under Mr. Ford's program. This was just under 55 per cent of the total of deserters considered eligible for clemency, the report said.

However, the record was not nearly that good when the entire program, covering previously discharged AWOL offenders and draft dodgers as well as deserters, is taken into account.

The Pentagon report showed that a total of 10,672 were eligible under the total program, but that only 21,723 or 20 per cent applied for clemency.

Its analysis of motivation was drawn from questions asked of men at the time they went through the clemency process.

This analysis concentrated on Army men because they made up the bulk of the deserters, officials said.

The report claimed that only 19 per cent of these deserters saw service in Vietnam and only 1 per cent had deserted from combat.

About 46 per cent of them had previously been absent without leave.

Generally, the Pentagon analysis showed, most of the deserters had limited education, were non-white and were under the age of 30 when they entered service.

The total number of deserters who voluntarily took part in the clemency program included 13 officers, including a woman who was a nurse. There were also eight enlisted women who sought clemency.



PRECARIOUS PERCH?—Not really. Squirrel that appears to be a quick mouthful for a monster is really just resting on the tongue of a dragon's head that is the decorated prow of a Viking ship on permanent exhibition in a Chicago park.

## Decline in 1975 Follows Years of Steady Rise

## Big-City Murder Wave Seen Ebbing in U.S.

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The murder wave of the 1970s appears to have ebbed in big U.S. cities.

Initial reports from police departments in 12 cities show that in nine of them the number of homicides dropped, in some cases sharply, last year. The drop may have halted, at least for the time being, a steady upward trend in killing that reached a peak in 1974.

With a few exceptions, principally involving intensified police activity directed at specific types of homicides such as youth-gang killings and execution-style murders related to the drug trade, no one can offer anything but theories to explain the drop.

Detroit has been known as "Murder City, U.S.A." in recent years. Last year, however, the combined total of "willful" killings—murders and non-negligent manslaughter cases—dropped to 394 here after hitting a high of 633 in 1974.

That is a decline of 9 per cent and it ended a steep, decade-long rise in the homicide rate. Willful killings in Detroit increased by 341 per cent from 1965 to 1974.

The Detroit police are "delighted," said Inspector John Loch, commander of the police department's crimes-against-the-person section. "And we'll be even more so if the trend continues—if it is a trend, that is."

Even larger declines than Detroit's were reported in four other cities where the homicide rate had been steadily climbing or had stabilized at what seemed to be a permanently high level: Atlanta, down 25.4 per cent, from 348 homicides in 1974 to 185 last year; Chicago, down 15.7 per cent, from 970 to 818; Washington, down 17.3 per cent, from 395 to 324; and Boston, down 11.3 per cent, from 134 to 119.

Four cities recorded modest increases. But all of them have registered similar fluctuations in recent years, so the drop is somewhat less dramatic and its impact less clear. The four are Cleveland, with a drop of 6.2 per cent; Baltimore, 11.6 per cent; San Francisco, 6.1 per cent; and Philadelphia, estimated at about 5 per cent.

Three of the 12 cities reported increases. The New York rate was up an estimated 5.5 per cent, from 1,554 killings in 1974 to an estimated 1,640 last year. Los Angeles showed an increase of 17.8 per cent, from 458 to 574, and Houston's total rose by 4.6 per cent, from 328 to 343. New York City's apparent increase followed a year in which it had gone counter to the 1974 national trend by recording a sharp decrease.

For the 12 cities combined, the overall drop was about 4 per cent. And the overall rate of

homicides per 100,000 persons dropped from 26.41 to 25.32.

In a few instances, police officials can point to what they believe to be reasonably clear and direct causes for the decline.

In Philadelphia, part of the drop is attributed to a crackdown on juvenile gangs. The drive, carried out both by the police and parents' groups, is said to have reduced killings by such gangs from 32 in 1974 to 15 last year.

In Detroit, the decline is more than accounted for by a drop in a single category, execution-style murders, often relating to the drug trade. A special squad, called Squad Six, was formed last year to concentrate on such killings, and it has succeeded in apprehending many who were suspected of committing them.

As a result, the police believe, such executions declined from 89 in 1974 to 29 last year.

## Senate Unit, Ford Aides Plan Spy Agencies' Reform Jointly

(Continued from Page 1)

Agency which would require the President to inform Congress of covert activities and other highly sensitive moves before they are carried out. The present law only requires notification in a timely fashion afterward.

Administration officials oppose this as an encroachment on presidential power since Congress could move to halt the action by making it public.

Indeed, individual members of Congress serving on the oversight committees, White House officials believe, would have an incredible power over intelligence activities. If they did not like something they would simply make it public and thus compromise it. Many in Congress believe that is the risk the administration must accept because Congress is an equal branch of government and is, as such, entitled to the information.

The intelligence agencies have urged new secrecy acts to prevent leakage of national security information. At present the only clear-cut law covers some aspects of communications intelligence. The intelligence officials want some sort of "official secrets act" which would punish present and former government employees for leaking information and possibly have sanctions against the news media which make the material public. The

political atmosphere, many in the administration concede, is "not ripe for such legislation," as a source put it.

Some congressional and some intelligence officials suggest that the CIA or possibly a newly created separate agency should be given responsibility for counter-intelligence in this country and abroad. This system would be patterned on the British security apparatus and the FBI would get out of the counter-intelligence business. It would only handle cases where prosecution is imminent. Proponents of the plan claim it is "only logical" because the barriers to CIA operations in the United States were set up for bureaucratic convenience in 1947.

In a sense this would legitimize domestic operations by a foreign intelligence agency with clear legal limitations on how and when it could investigate U.S. citizens. White House and congressional sources were doubtful, however, whether such a proposal could get through Congress in the present atmosphere.

"It's a little like trying to legalize everything the CIA did that we found to be illegal," a congressional source said. A congressional critic said it would permit the CIA or some new agency to create an elaborate network of secret agents and informants in his country which would be far harder to control than the FBI.

## Traffic Controllers' Chief Condemns Plane

## U.S. Asked to Ban Concorde for Air Safety

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—John Leyden, president of the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, charged today that the Concorde supersonic transport "can only raise threats to the safety of American airways" and said the Anglo-French plane should be banned from the United States for three reasons:

• Proposed Air France flights from Paris to Washington—3,639 miles—would be greater than the 3,650-mile distance which French aviation spokesmen have described as the SST's normal maximum range.

• The Concorde's fuel capacity is "unacceptably low" and, according to the French Ministry for Civil Aviation, the SST would arrive at Washington from Paris with reserve fuel for only 35 minutes of flight, well below Federal Aviation Administration requirements.

• A senior official of Air France has confirmed that the plane would require priority amid heavy inbound traffic, disrupting domestic U.S. schedules.

## Technically Superior

"Under ordinary circumstances we would have no hesitation in recommending admission to the United States of a technically superior supersonic plane," Mr. Leyden said. "The Concorde, however, on the basis of the testimony of its own managers and strongest supporters, can only raise threats to the safety of the American airways."

Air France and British Airways are seeking permission for six round-trip flights a day linking Paris and London with Washington and New York. U.S. Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. has promised to rule on the request by Feb. 4.

Mr. Leyden's statement, issued here in Washington, asked his organization's executive board, at its meeting in Las Vegas this week, to urge Mr. Coleman to ban the Concorde. If Mr. Leyden's stand is adopted by the board, it will represent stiff opposition to Concorde from a union representing 15,000 flight controllers, many of whom would have to direct Concordes through U.S. skies.

Most of the previous opposition to the new SST has come from environmental groups concerned about the plane's noise, its pollution and the possibility that it might deplete the earth's upper atmosphere ozone layer.

But Mr. Leyden ignored the environmental problems of Concorde, concentrating on its safety considerations.

## Normal Requirements

Noting that the FAA normally requires a jetliner arriving at its destination to have enough fuel

to fly on to an alternate field and hold for 45 minutes, Mr. Leyden declared:

"A reserve that amounts to only 35 minutes' flying time, in our considered opinion, does not provide the necessary flexibility for the Concorde's pilot in case of storm, unusual headwinds, poor landing conditions or any unexpected abnormality of operations or traffic patterns."

Disagreeing with an FAA statement that the Concorde will require no unique air-traffic procedures, he said that the plane's use will impose on controllers a burden of special procedures,

added workloads and additional responsibilities.

"The Concorde will throw a heavy burden on the American air traffic control system at the very time that the American public has become aware of the near-miss situation, resulting as it does from heavy traffic and insufficient personnel and equipment in the towers and traffic centers," Mr. Leyden said.

"We believe the Concorde flights to America, under the conditions outlined by its sponsors, are a definite threat to our air safety which we cannot condone or overlook," he said.

## Chase Manhattan, Citibank Appear on U.S. Problem List

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Two of the three largest banks in the United States have been placed on a list of problem banks by the U.S. controller of the currency.

New York's First National City Bank (Citibank) and Chase Manhattan Bank, with combined assets of \$100 billion, were placed on the problem list after bank examinations disclosed "inadequate" capital at both banks and sharp increases in assets of questionable value compared with previous examinations.

About 200 of the 14,500 U.S. banks at any given time receive special supervisory attention under the problem-list program.

There is no indication that either of the banks faces any immediate financial difficulties.

Citing the report that both banks command, the examiners rated Citibank's future prospects "excellent" barring a worldwide financial catastrophe, while Chase's prospects were listed as "fair."

The world's largest bank is the Bank of America.

## Privileged Reports

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase, the world's third-largest bank, declined to confirm or deny that Chase was classified as a problem bank and he would not discuss the examiners' findings, saying their reports are "privileged."

"If you have the information, you're not entitled to it," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Despite loan write-offs of \$210 million in the first nine months of last year, the bank's profits for the period were 15 per cent greater than the same period in 1974, Mr. Rockefeller said.

## Excellent Condition

"It seems to me that that indicates that the bank's in pretty strong shape, that it can write off \$210 million and still have good earnings," he said.

Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, the world's second-largest bank, also declined to confirm or deny that his bank had been placed on the problem list.

"All I'm saying is the condition of this bank is excellent. Period, full stop," Mr. Wriston said.

He pointed to an earnings increase last year of 10 per cent and an increase in Citibank's capital—stockholder equity—of more than \$500 million.

"The earnings are up, the capital is up, the business is up. I would say that's a pretty good measure," Mr. Wriston said. Any suggestion that the bank is in trouble is "ridiculous," he said.

## No Acknowledgment

James Smith, U.S. controller of the currency, said he would not acknowledge that the two banks had been placed on the problem list. He said the banks had suffered "substantial" loan losses but that they had not affected their earnings.

"They are strong, well-managed banks," Mr. Smith said of Chase Manhattan and Citibank, both of which have many overseas branches.

Banks generally are placed on the problem list when their total "classified" assets exceed 80 per cent of their gross capital funds, which includes stockholder equity and loan loss reserves.

Classified assets are primarily loans that examiners consider to be of substantial quality or of doubtful collectability, or actual losses.

Citibank, in a federal examination completed at the end of last July, was found to have classified assets amounting to 114 per cent of capital.

Chase Manhattan, in an examination completed early last year, had classified assets of 97 per cent of capital.

## Chile Establishes Civilian-Staffed Advisory Council

SANTIAGO, Jan. 11 (Reuters).

Civilians were formally given a role in government decision-making yesterday for the first time since the Chilean armed forces seized power in September, 1973.

A decree setting up a Council of State to advise President Augusto Pinochet and the ruling military junta was published in the official gazette.

Gen. Pinochet announced the formation of the council last month, inviting former presidents, Supreme Court justices and other leading figures to join.

The invitation was rejected by former Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei, who ruled from 1964 to 1970. Mr. Frei said the council was merely a consultative body which lacked power to raise subjects on its own initiative.

Banner Names Civilian

LA PAZ, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Bolivian President Hugo Banzer has appointed the first civilian to his Cabinet, it was announced yesterday.

Economist Carlos Calvo will be the new finance minister, replacing Gen. Victor Castillo, who has been named army chief of staff.

Miss Hearst's Health Is Reported Declining

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP)—For the second time in two days, a person close to jailed newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst has said that the young woman's health and spirits are declining as she awaits trial.

Miss Hearst's mother, Catherine, said Friday that her daughter is suffering from an ailment "gynecological in nature." On Thursday, her lawyer, Albert Johnson, said Miss Hearst's health was deteriorating and she was not eating.

Starting January 21st...



## Many Big Firms Prospecting

## Higher A-Fuel Price Causes Uranium Rush in Washington

WELLFLEET, Wash., Jan. 11 (AP)—Fuel-hungry energy companies have caused a uranium rush in an area of northeastern Washington where even the pine trees are slightly radioactive.

Geologists are probing the strata in a 7,843-square-mile area with core drills and other techniques to find new fuel sources for nuclear reactors.

There has been a rush to tie up exploration leases in Spokane, Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties.

The scientists say there may

be as much as 8 million tons of commercial uranium ore hidden in the region's varied terrain—from the low piney hills of the Huckleberry Mountains to the higher peaks of the Elkhart range.

"I don't know if you'd call it a boom but you can judge by the number of companies involved that there's something here," said Dr. Darwin Marxjanski, a geologist for Bendix Field Engineering Corp.

Bendix is mapping the area's uranium deposits for the Federal Energy Research and Development Administration.

The prospectors include Exxon, Continental Oil, Getty Oil, Reserve Oil, Burlington Northern, Westinghouse and Western Nuclear, a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge, the copper producer.

There are foreign firms such as France's Pechiney Ugin, Kuhlmann, Uranerz of West Germany and smaller domestic companies, including Dawa Mining, Midnite Mines and Urania Explorations.

Washington's uranium probably amounts to less than 4 per cent of estimated domestic reserves but mining companies say they are interested because of a tripling in the price of "yellowcake"—processed uranium oxide ore.

Yellowcake, which was about \$8 a pound a year ago, has been selling for \$23 a pound since President Ford announced his plan in June to end the federal government's monopoly on enriched uranium production. The proposal is under consideration by Congress.

About 50 nuclear plants are operating in the United States. Seventy-six plants are under construction and 105 are in the planning stage.

Nowhere has uranium activity been more intense than on the 155,000-acre Spokane Indian Reservation, where Denver-based Western Nuclear has revived plans for a \$30-million to \$35-million open-pit uranium mine and mill near Lake Roosevelt.

Tribal officials hope for rich royalties from Western Nuclear if the plant is built.

Uranium rushes are not new to northeastern Washington. Today's activity is not as feverish as in the mid-1950s when amateur prospectors swarmed through the hills with Geiger counters.

And the geologists say a lucky amateur might still discover a "uranium pod," as the scattered deposits are called.

## Food Shortages Are Reported in Russia Villages

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Supplies of bread and other foods have been failing to reach village shops in several areas of the Soviet Union, the agricultural newspaper Selskaya Zhizn reported today.

In some cases, village foodshops had been closed for as long as three months, forcing the villagers to interrupt their work and travel to nearby towns for provisions.

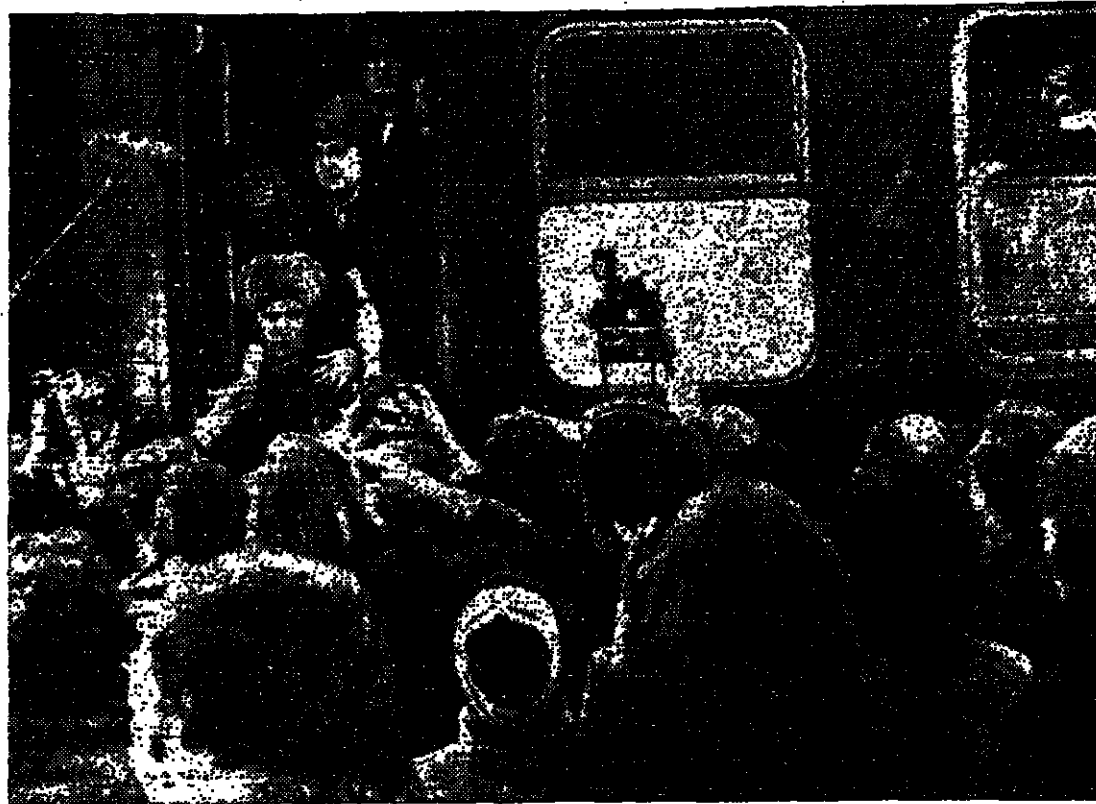
Selskaya Zhizn said written complaints it received had been followed up and the shortcomings in deliveries of food rectified.

The report blamed inefficiency and organizational failures on the part of local food supply organizations (wholesalers).

Similar shortcomings were attacked yesterday in a Moscow evening paper, which said that badly organized delivery work was leading to shortages of various types of bread.

Although neither report mentioned last year's harvest failure, both appeared to be aimed at allaying any public concern about bread supplies this winter.

They followed an appeal last month by the government daily Izvestia for readers not to waste or overbuy bread.



Associated Press  
FREED—Soviet dissident Leonid Plyusch and his family after arrival in Austria.

## Russia-Japan Islands Dispute Thwarts Peace Treaty Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 11.—The Soviet Union rejected yesterday Japan's request for the return of four northern islands as a precondition to concluding a peace treaty, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said.

It said that Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyasawa presented the demand to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during day-long talks about a treaty to end the formal state of belligerency that has existed since Russia entered the war against Japan nine days before Tokyo's surrender in 1945.

During those nine days, Soviet forces seized the islands—Ehobai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu—in the Kuriles, north of Hokkaido.

Rejecting the Japanese precondition for a peace treaty, Mr. Gromyko reportedly proposed the signing instead of a treaty of friendship and cooperation, and offered to return two of the islands as a compromise, Mr. Miyasawa said.

This disagreement and others between Tokyo and Moscow reflect the uneasy relations between the two nations that, with China and the United States, control the balance of power in East Asia.

Differences on China In the background of the peace treaty talks was the critical difference between the Japanese and the Russians over policy toward China.

Japan has steadily, although not spectacularly, improved its relations with China, especially in trade, since Tokyo and Peking established diplomatic ties in September, 1972. That relationship is stalled today, however, over negotiations for a Chinese-Japanese peace treaty formally ending the World War II belligerency.

The Chinese are demanding an anti-Soviet clause but the Japanese have refused to agree because they want to stay out of the China-Russia dispute.

The Soviet Union would like to deny the Chinese both Japanese political support and access to Japan's technical, industrial and financial resources.

But the Russians have little that the Japanese profess to want, beyond the return of the four northern islands Japan has

## Malaysia Protest Ends

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Police yesterday

evicted 150 students from a college campus they occupied four days ago to protest new regulations banning long hair, miniskirts and see-through blouses. There were no arrests.

## Soviet Dissident Arrives in Paris After Release

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Soviet dissident Leonid Plyusch, 35, his wife and two sons arrived here from Vienna today for a stay of at least three months to allow the mathematician to recover from nearly three years' confinement in a Soviet mental hospital that followed his arrest for anti-Soviet propaganda.

His wife, Tatyana, told newsmen that Mr. Plyusch was too tired to meet with them but said it was "his firm intention, when he has recovered, to recount all the details of this struggle."

She said he was weak because three days ago he was given strong mind-altering drugs in the hospital's treatment of what it called his schizophrenia. He was released Friday.

Mrs. Plyusch thanked France for its offer of three months' hospitality—on the direct instructions of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing—but said it was impossible to say now where in the West the family might settle permanently.

Two French teachers' unions said they would assume financial responsibility for the family until they had made firm decisions. Members of a welcoming committee said the family would be quartered in a secret location outside Paris.

## Kovalev Sentence Under Attack

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (UPI).—More than 200 of the Soviet Union's most prominent dissidents, including Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov, have called for annulment of the sentence handed down last month on human-rights activist Sergei Kovalev.

A court in Vilnius, Lithuania, convicted Mr. Kovalev on Dec. 12 of anti-Soviet agitation and sentenced him to 10 years of prison and internal exile.

At a news conference in his Moscow apartment, Mr. Sakharov distributed copies of a petition that described Mr. Kovalev as a "fighter against tyranny and injustice" and demanded an end to persecution of Soviet citizens for their human-rights activities.

"We also demand an annulment of the verdict and sentence on Sergei Kovalev," the document said.

A three-page list of names attached to the petition included those of 174 dissidents, among them Andrei Amalrik, Roy Medvedev, Piotr Yakir, Alexander Lims, Larissa Bogoraz, Alexander Lerner and Vladimir Slapak, as well as Mr. Sakharov and his wife.

## Youth Seen Corrupted by Visitors

## Tiny Gambia Pays High Price for Tourism

By John Vinocur

BANJUL, Gambia, Jan. 11 (AP).—In a country so obscure that its mail often winds up in Zambia and so poor that it ranks on the United Nations list of the world's most impoverished nations, how could anyone fault a scheme to make a little money from the warmth of the African sun?

But developing tourism in the smallest country on the continent, a 30-mile-wide strip on the Atlantic Ocean, has led to a clash of life styles and morals that has resulted in barbed wire and police patrols on the beachfront.

"This whole operation is inflicting a terrible wound on Gambia," said an official who asked that his name not be used. "It has spawned a group of beggars, thieves, huns and gypsies. It has taken funds and energy away from the rural development program which could be the realistic basis of the country's future. In a tiny place like this, it doesn't require much to do permanent damage to society."

The problem is both the number and type of tourists coming to the country. From about 2,000 visitors in 1971, the total has grown to about 25,000 this year. With a program of hotel building, the possible construction of a casino and lengthening Yandum Airport to allow big jets to land, that figure is thought likely to double in five years.

Capital of 48,000 Alongside Kenya or Morocco, or even neighboring Senegal, the number of tourists would be insignificant and they would be absorbed by the size and activities of the local population. But this cannot be the case of Banjul (formerly Bathurst), where about 40,000 of the country's 500,000 citizens live.

Tourism here means that an affluent, highly visible and proportionately large foreign group, compressed into the December-April sun season, is being thrust on a community where the average yearly income is just over \$100 and only 25 per cent of the population has full-time employment.

The tourist community is essentially from Denmark and Sweden—couples, family groups and old people enjoying the very attractive rates offered by the Scandinavian charter lines and tour operators. But there are also a number of young men and women here trying to crowd what is euphemistically referred to as the "black experience" into a week or two of vacation.

The pursuit of the experience can be avid and open. It is no exaggeration to say that it has jarred the Gambians, most of whom are Moslem and whose experience with Europeans had been the rather more staid relationships of the British colonial era.

Blames Scandinavians Inspector-General Lloyd Evans, the highest-ranking officer in the Gambian police force, blames the Scandinavians for provoking the Gambians. "They have absolutely no morals and their behavior has a large part to do with the problems here," he said in a private conversation.

Reliable statistics on crime are nonexistent but there is plenty of evidence that the tourist trade has created a marginal subculture that lives off it. Concerned Gambians say the most dangerous factor is that the subculture is made of young jobless men who have an exaggerated influence on people their own age because of the money and favors they receive from the Scandinavians.

The situation has come to the point where pairs of policemen, armed with billy clubs, patrol the beaches to chase the hustlers away. And barbed wire is strung outside some hotels.

The measures do not often work. A U.S. mother of three girls under 14 told of being ap-

proached on the beach by a young Gambian who said, "Good day, lady, I'd like to sleep with your daughters, please."

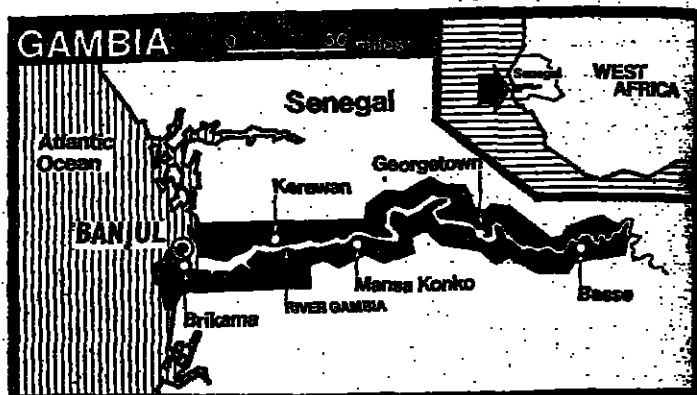
A tour guide, giving an orientation lecture to a group of Danish and Swedish tourists, tells them: "We're sorry to inform you but there is a certain amount of theft in Gambia. That means look everything up. Leave nothing on the beach. Don't accept rides in cars. And no little friends or bigger friends may be brought to your rooms—for everybody's protection."

Liberal Pharmacists A guide from the same company assumes a less righteous tone later on a tour of Banjul when he informs a husband of tourists that Gambian pharmacists are not too particular about prescriptions and that various tranquilizers and at least one "upper" can be bought without formalities.

Beyond the social implications, there have been doubts about how much Gambia gets of tourism in real terms. In June, a budget report said that about \$2.7 million was spent in the country by tourists in 1974 but it gave no indication how much actually went into Gambian hands. The hotels are virtually 100-per-cent foreign owned; much of the hotel restaurant food is imported; and supervisory personnel is expatriate.

The dilemma for the government, which is described by a diplomat as "refreshingly open and democratic in an African frame of reference," is how to turn its back on any source of hard currency when its only export is peanuts, subject to the fluctuating world prices.

"In spite of the very real aspects of what has happened here," a Western diplomat said, "it would be totally unrealistic to think that Gambia could stop its growth of tourism. It would require a totally new social, political and political tough-mindedness that you probably can't find anywhere in the world outside Red China."



## Panama Leader Visits Cuba To Seek Support Over Canal

By David Binder

HAVANA, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, Panama's chief of government, arrived here yesterday on a state visit and was embraced by Premier Fidel Castro and warmly greeted by thousands of Cubans.

Gen. Torrijos is seeking widespread international support for acquisition of full sovereignty over the Panama Canal from the United States and his quest has finally brought him to Cuba, nearly two years after Mr. Castro first extended an invitation.

He arrived here with more than 200 countrymen representing all walks of Panamanian life—workers, students, farmers, military officers, businessmen, folk dancers and two Catholic priests.

"Torrijos the chief, keep it up!" chanted hundreds of young pioneers in red kerchiefs at Jose Marti Airport as he stepped off

his jet airliner. A large band said: "Long Live the Friends of the Panamanian and Cuban Peoples!" But there were no references to the Panama Canal issue in either slogans or banners.

On the eve of his departure the Panamanian leader was warmly urged by U.S. diplomat and by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., not to make statements in Cuba that might stir hostility in the Ford administration.

Sen. Javits, who went to Panama on a Latin-American tour, told newsmen later he had discussed the Cuban trip with Gen. Torrijos during a 90-minute meeting.

He mentioned "concern that might mar the course of negotiations" between the United States and Panama on a new pact to replace the Panama Canal Treaty of 1903. In 1974, the United States and Panama began negotiating a new accord that is signed to give sovereignty of the 535-square-mile Canal Zone to Panama.

Both Gen. Torrijos and the U.S. government are concerned about Mr. Castro's renewal of political involvement in the United States. Panamanian officials accompanying Gen. Torrijos said he was disturbed by the downward turn in U.S. relations with Cuba and very sensitive to it. They also took pains to tell newsmen accompanying the official party that Cuba's Communist system for all its achievements, could not serve as a model for Panama.

For his part, Mr. Castro seems to be aware of these sensitivities.

## Belgian Doctors May Raise Fees

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Many family doctors in Belgium are expected to raise their fees tomorrow in defiance of government wishes.

The largest doctors' union, the Wymen Federation, has advised its members to increase their minimum charges by about 10 per cent following a government decision not to approve an agreement allowing doctors who have taken retraining courses to charge more.

The agreement would create a two-tier system under which doctors with extra training would charge up to 25 per cent more than their colleagues. The government has agreed to tie doctors' fees to the cost-of-living index, which would bring an immediate increase of about 5 per cent. It wants the increase limited to this figure.

## New Greek Navy Chief

ATHENS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Vice-Adm. Spyridon Moniridis has been appointed chief of the Greek Navy to replace Vice-Adm. Constantinos Engelopoulou who resigned.

Rediscover what flying is all about

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## Army Moves On Jamaica to End Violence

4 Policemen Killed;  
Manley Warns Nation

By Hobart Rowen

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Political violence, complete with gang warfare, arson and looting, has escalated here beyond the control of civil authorities, forcing the government to put part of the city under the direct control of the army.

In a television address Friday night, Prime Minister Michael Manley stopped just short of calling it civil insurrection and invoked a special section of the Criminal Code imposing martial law on the area affected.

The disturbance was confined mostly to a small sector of this capital city.

But the violence, in which four policemen were killed, including two who were guarding the U.S. Embassy, and the firebombing of more than 20 homes in Trenchtown, a slum district, could not have come at a more inopportune time for the government, which has been host for a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Meeting Brought Violence

That session, which started Wednesday and ended Friday night, brought to Kingston the finance ministers and financial officials of 126 nations, and nearly 150 newsmen from all over the world. The violence began in connection with the meeting.

Young members of Mr. Manley's People's National party, the dominant political group in Jamaica, demonstrated in front of the Pegasus Hotel, site of the conference, to protest the presence of South Africa's delegate.

This demonstration, which was also anti-American and limited to chanting by the presence of armed police, had actually been encouraged by the government. But it got out of hand when a small group of what officials called "infiltrators" proceeded to the U.S. Consulate and began to stone a building. From there, the clashes spread.

In his TV address, Mr. Manley bitterly told his Jamaican audience that the "sustained display of political violence" had been time to catch the eyes of the world through the press corps assembled for the meeting.

Indeed, it was the first such meeting of an international organization of prominence on this island famous for its beaches, rich vegetation, rum and rolling mountain range. Mr. Manley feels it may be the last such meeting and he may be right.

Mood of Unease

From the very start of the conference, there was a mood of unease because of the conspicuous presence of special police at hotels to guard the visitors. There were warnings not to walk on the streets of Kingston.

The trouble began Tuesday night, just as the ministers were arriving. Across town fires blazed out of control in the Trenchtown area.

In the next two days, the four policemen were killed and others wounded, an objective apparently being to get their service revolvers.

Observers say that Mr. Manley's major problem is how to deal with poverty. Although World Bank figures show a per capita income of \$100, well above the world's lowest, the figures are inflated by the presence of a wealthy class that dates back to British colonial days.

Precise data on unemployment is not available but the estimate is that the jobless rate across the island is 18 to 20 per cent, and probably 30 per cent in Kingston. The minimum wage is about \$20 for a 40-hour week.

"There is no unemployment insurance here," a Kingston banker said, "so unemployment means starvation."



CAVERN DANCE—A sandstone cave at Be'er Givrin, Israel, forms a striking background for two gambling Israeli youngsters. The cave is one of a number in the area that served as burial places in Biblical days. They are about 30 miles from Tel Aviv.

## Saga of '11 Former Beggars' Is Related by Radio in Saigon

BANGKOK, Jan. 11 (UPI).—What has become of the beggars of Saigon? Every foreigner who has been to Vietnam remembers them.

For example, 12-year-old Minh, the pimp, informer, money changer, marijuana dealer and all around bad little boy. For a few coins Minh could bribe you on the whereabouts of every friend you had—who was in which bar, who was with a girl and who was working on a "secret" story.

Then there was that shoeless boy who worked Tudu Street. He had an effective way of keeping his customers—if he caught a "regular" frequenting a rival he would rush up and give him a smart kick in the kneecap.

The most pathetic beggars, ironically, did not fare so well. Foreigners would say that they were too embarrassed to stop and give money to napalm victims or legless, armless war veterans.

Radio Story

In a glimpse at what has taken place inside South Vietnam since the April 30 Communist victory, Saigon's Liberation Radio recently told the story of the "11 former beggars and tramps of Dong Khanh."

"They came from different social backgrounds but all are victims of the regime," the radio broadcast said.

"The oldest is Hoac Tich Phuoc, 52, a long-time unemployed day laborer turned beggar. He begged his meals in doorways.

"The second in the age hierarchy is Dam To Thu, formerly an assistant bus driver. He received a severe head injury in a fall while the bus was running," the broadcast from what is now called Ho Chi Minh City said.

"Thereafter he became a half-witted beggar, sleeping on the benches in Khong Tu (Confucius) Park.

"All the others were homeless youngsters aged between 15 and 17."

Their territory was Dong

Khanh—a jumble of shanties, small shops and back alleys between the Cholon Chinese ghetto and Saigon itself.

After the Communist takeover, the youngsters and old men became a "family" and neighbors gave them food and clothing, the broadcast said.

Older Men

The nine homeless youngsters, described in the report as "car cleaners, newsboys, bootblacks and beggars," turned to the older men as their leaders.

They "unanimously proposed Hoac Tich Phuoc to be their stepfather and Dam To Thu to be their uncle," the broadcast said. "They themselves treated one another as brothers in the same family."

Mr. Phuoc reportedly told a Viet Cong cadre: "The old regime has driven me into this miserable plight. Now I want to do something to remake my life."

So they all volunteered to go and settle in one of the "new economy zones" set up by the Communist government in the foothills leading to the Vietnamese Central Highlands.

They said that they had been donated 30 sets of clothing, 10 pairs of shoes and kitchen utensils to begin their new lives in Lam Dong Province.

"As the new family gathered before departure," the broadcast said, "Phuoc told his adoptive sons in a moving voice: 'Now that we have become members of the same family, we should love one another and work hard to show our gratitude to the revolution. Here ends our life as beggars and tramps.'"

Iran Admirals Demoted

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran demoted to the rank of captain yesterday the two admirals he removed last week as commander and assistant commander of the Iranian Navy. No reason has been given for the ousters and demotions.

## 100,000 Deaths Cited in Study Starvation in Ethiopia Reportedly Covered Up

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 11 (NYT).—An investigative report on the Ethiopian drought of 1973 and 1974 says that international relief agencies, African diplomats and foreign embassies were inactive and silent during a critical seven-month period while 100,000 persons died of famine.

The report for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace estimates that a final count may show that 500,000 persons starved in Ethiopia and neighboring areas devastated by the drought—five times the toll of the much publicized drought in the Sahel region of the southern Sahara.

It has been widely acknowledged here and abroad that the government of the late Emperor Haile Selassie sought for many months to conceal the dimensions of the drought. However, the Carnegie report was said to be the first documented study of a "second cover-up" by diplomats and welfare agencies.

According to the report, the motivation for the second cover-up was either a desire to avoid offending the Ethiopian government or a decision to follow "diplomatic tradition" and wait for the host country to make public the situation and ask for outside help.

Silence Accused

"The international community remained silent," the report charged. "All kept quiet as the Selassie government requested. One authoritative voice might have saved thousands. Their silence condemned tens of thousands."

The study was written by Jack Shepherd, a former senior editor of Look magazine who made a yearlong investigation involving 150 interviews and three months in Ethiopia. A supplement was

## Rupert Wildt, Astrophysicist in U.S., Dies at 70

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (UPI).—Astrophysicist Rupert Wildt, 70, who developed theories about the atomic makeup of Jupiter, Saturn and the sun, died Friday in Celina, Mass.

Mr. Wildt was a member of the Yale astronomy department from 1946 to 1973, when he retired. In 1966, he received the highest award of the Royal Astronomical Society of England for his two major discoveries.

The first was his 1938 theory, later verified by observation, that the masses of Jupiter and Saturn are primarily composed of compressed hydrogen and, thus, have a low density.

A year later, he found that the essential component absorbing radiation in the solar atmosphere is the negative hydrogen ion. From this theory, minute quantities of the unstable negative ion have been produced in the laboratory and have been found to alter the quantity of starlight much as tinted glass changes the color of sunlight.

Chester Burnett

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Blues singer Chester Burnett, 45, better known as Howlin' Wolf, died yesterday. Mr. Burnett's earthy blues singing style influenced many performers including the Rolling Stones, with whom he recorded an album in 1970.

Lester Granger

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 11 (AP).—Lester Granger, 80, former director of the Urban League and a civil rights leader, died here yesterday.

written by Stephen Green, who was a program officer in Ethiopia for the UN Children's Fund.

According to Carnegie Endowment officials, Mr. Green had resigned "in frustration" because of the inaction of UN agencies.

Although many of the allegations made in the report, and elaborated on by the authors at news conferences in Washington and New York, were stated in broad terms, the following specific charges were made:

• In July and August, 1973, a cholera epidemic was sweeping the drought area. It was known to the officials of a number of UN agencies including the World Health Organization but went unreported because of instructions from the Addis Ababa government, which feared publicity would hurt tourism and lead to a quarantine on Ethiopian products.

• As early as November, 1972, officials of the Food and Agriculture Organization knew that crop failures portended serious food shortages but did not speak out publicly when the Ethiopian government suppressed a series of reports on the threatening situation in Wollo and Tigre Provinces.

• In May, 1973, when visiting diplomats were being fêted by the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, a few hundred miles away hungry peasants seeking food were being barred from the cities by the police and there was no attempt to seek help from the OAU members to avert growing famine.

• During the summer of 1973, UNICEF field workers in Wollo reported 50,000 to 100,000 starvation deaths but Addis Ababa denounced their findings as a "grotesque exaggeration" and UNICEF's New York headquarters responded that a check with the UN development program showed they were "unaware of famine conditions."

• State Department officials persisted in the fall of 1973 in giving Congress "optimistic assessments" on the famine conditions. Ambassador Ross Adair was said not to have discussed any aspect of the famine or cover-up with Ethiopian officials or to have cabled for urgent relief.

Among other developments, it was noted that the Ethiopian government had food available during the famine period but either kept it stored or resold it abroad.

To improve the international community's response in the future, Mr. Green proposed a number of reforms. They included giving the League of Red Cross societies a fast-tracking role in determining the extent of outside aid needed and providing authority to act even where governments were reluctant to admit the existence of a problem.

## Death Toll to 23 In Hamburg Blast

HAMBURG, Jan. 11 (AP).—The death toll rose today to 23 shipyard workers, with three others hospitalized in critical condition, in the explosion Friday night in the boiler room of a new container ship in Hamburg harbor, police reported.

Six other men remained under treatment after the boiler blew up aboard the 18,500-ton Andremaersk.

Built for a Danish shipping company, the 80-million-mark (\$30-million) vessel was being readied for sea trials next week when the explosion occurred during an engine test. The cause of the blast was not immediately known but sabotage has been ruled out.



UGH — A three-and-a-half-month-old, 400-plus-pound hippopotamus at the Portland, Ore., zoo taking an afternoon nap on the lap of a volunteer who helps care for the animals in the zoo nursery.

## Mafiosi on Sardinian Island Stage Protest Against Exile

ISLE OF ASINARA, Sardinia, Jan. 11 (AP).—Shouting, "We want work; we want our families," 25 Mafia exiles today began the second day of a rooftop protest, demanding to be transferred from this island off Sardinia.

The police said some of the exiles' wives and children, permitted on the island for a holiday visit, joined in the protest by going on a hunger strike.

"They are under control but it's dangerous for them to go hungry and cold on a 25-meter roof," said one of 10 policemen on Asinara, which means jackass in Italian, off Sardinia's northwest tip, on court orders after having been judged "socially undesirable."

Their status falls under the category of "forced residency," the police reported, adding that the protesters included the normally rival Mafiosi from Sidi and Calabria. All were shipped to Asinara, off Sardinia's northwest tip, on court orders after having been judged "socially undesirable."

Some Sardinians have pressed for Asinara to be transformed from a penal colony to a resort.

a punishment meted out by courts that fail to convict them but still believe that they are implicated in underworld crimes.

Mafiosi in Italy are often hounded by the police but seldom convicted of crimes partly because of what the police say is the tradition of "omertà" (silence) by witnesses. Scores of suspects have been exiled either to Asinara or to Linoia, a rocky, barren island between Sidi and Tunisia.

Paolo Tando, an Asinara policeman, said the protesters built bonfires to keep warm in the near-freezing weather overnight and seemed determined to carry on their protest.

Previous demonstrations by the exiles, involving similar rooftop perches and hunger strikes, have yielded no results despite court appeals and a plea to Pope Paul VI to denounce Asinara as "a concentration camp."

The exiles were sent to Asinara in 1971 after a brief stay on the island of Elifanti, off Sicily. The Pliouidi Islanders complained that the exiles would scare away tourists.

Some Sardinians have pressed for Asinara to be transformed from a penal colony to a resort.

## Libyan Denies Students Hurt

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Libyan Education Minister Mohammed Ahmed al-Sharif today denied reports circulating in Cairo that a number of Libyan students were killed or detained by police during an anti-government demonstration in Benghazi last week.

In a statement distributed by Libya's Arab Revolution News Agency, Mr. Sharif said: "The students gave expression to their views by staging a demonstration but there was no massacre and no students were killed. No students were detained, either."

Between 250 and 300 Libyan students staged a two-day sit-in strike at the Libyan Embassy in Cairo last week to protest what they called police brutality in Benghazi.

## 3-Mo Takes In Ecua

Presidency G.  
By Rodriguez

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 11 (UPI).—A three-man militia took power in Ecuador in a peaceful palace coup.

The armed forces commanders formed a government at a predawn meeting at the air force base here as Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara issued a communiqué renouncing the presidency.

The junta—led by the navy chief, Vice-Adm. Alfredo Poveda Burbano—immediately placed the nation under a state of siege. But there were no reports of resistance to the take-over. The new rulers promised a return to civilian rule by 1977.

No Bitterness

Gen. Rodriguez Lara, 52, who had ruled this off-which nation since seizing power from President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra in February, 1972, said he was quitting the presidency without bitterness.

He said he had decided Thursday at the height of a Cabinet crisis but stayed on until after a reception for the marriage of his daughter Nancy last night.

The general, who brought Ecuador into the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, had been fighting a losing battle for survival since quelling an army rebellion in September.

The uprising split the armed forces and spurred civilian parties to unleash a campaign against the government.

Drawing on popular discontent over price rises and inflation, the opposition parties supported a series of strikes, which culminated last week with a five-day walkout by city bus drivers.

The bus strike, which coincided with several days of street violence, forced the military commanders to take control of internal security Friday night.

But there was still some confusion Friday. The government announced that there had been no take-over and fired two generals. It was not until today that it became clear that the coup had taken place.

## Paisley Discloses Protestant Plan

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Rev. Ian Paisley said yesterday Northern Ireland Protestant leaders have contingency plans to "avert civil war" if Britain turns down their call to give them back control of the province.

Tomorrow, Britain is expected to reject the demand contained in a majority report of the Ulster Convention set up to lay the groundwork for a new provincial constitution.

Mr. Paisley disclosed the existence of the plan when he emerged from a two-day meeting of more than 100 Protestant leaders at Enniskillen, 70 miles west of here. "If there is civil war, it will not be our fault. The plans we have in mind will avert civil war," Mr. Paisley said. "The responsibility for civil war, if it should happen, will lie with the British government."

## Cleaver in Court

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Former Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver, who is charged with attempted murder, appeared in court today for the first time since returning to the United States in November after seven years in exile. Cleaver was remanded in custody. He will stand trial next month.

# Air France's Concorde.

AIR FRANCE



## 'Liberum Veto' on CIA

First efforts to reshape U.S. federal intelligence and police agencies are not off a very good start. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has agreed to work with the executive in seeking to reform and reorganize intelligence operations—but the similar House committee has balked. It wants, according to its staff director, to prepare "its own proposals, independently, uncolored by influences of the executive branch."

Now this is patent nonsense. If the examination of Central Intelligence Agency actions (as well as those of other agencies) proved anything, it was that close cooperation between Congress and the White House is essential if the United States is to have an intelligence system worthy of the name, in a time when the world situation is so dangerously fluid. More, the stand of the House committee is evidence of a pervasive threat to every attempt by the United States to obtain information about, and exert covert influence on, events.

The result might be that any congressman who obtains access to information bearing on secret operations can exert a veto over them—by disclosure. And this is not necessarily

a reflection of the opinion of the legislature; it can be purely individual. As in the Poland of the elective monarchy, a single opposing vote can constitute a "liberum veto." This did not make for good administration in Poland; it has already led to similar negative results in U.S. foreign policy—especially since the veto can be cast in confidence in Washington.

This poses a grave obstacle to any worthwhile reform of intelligence activities. To be sure, the problem stems largely from the generally cynical present mood of the U.S. public with respect to the executive and to foreign affairs generally.

The danger in this situation is twofold: one, that the application of any policy will be gravely hampered, leading, as is already the case, to a demonstrable falling away of global confidence in the United States. The other is that there may well be a backlash within the nation against this weakening of U.S. influence, leading, perhaps, to a new McCarthyism with broader official powers over speech and press. Of the two, the second could be the worse; both can only be averted by a greater sense of national responsibility, especially in the Congress of the United States.

## A New Bretton Woods

The agreement reached last week in Jamaica on the reform of the international monetary system represents an achievement that might prove as significant for the world economy in the next quarter century as the Bretton Woods agreement was for the last.

Following the great depression and the devastation of World War II, which bore the world economy apart, only the United States could play the key role of organizing and promoting world recovery. The American dollar provided the basis for reconstruction and establishing an increasingly open system of world trade and investment. But the chronic deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, aggravated by the Vietnam war and inflation, caused the Bretton Woods system ultimately to collapse.

In technical terms, the failure of the Bretton Woods system was due to the lack of a workable adjustment mechanism that would keep the dollar and other currencies in reasonable equilibrium. This was essential to correct the American deficits that were flooding the world with excess dollars.

The achievement of Jamaica is to create an adjustment mechanism that will enable all nations to preserve a free, open and expanding world economy.

To reach the Jamaica accord that legalizes a floating exchange rate system—which in fact has existed since the spring of 1973 when the effort to re-establish fixed parities broke down—the United States had to gain the agreement of France, and countries in accord with France, by assuring that the new system would not be just a "free for all."

The United States and its major partners have now agreed to close and continuous cooperation to avoid chaotic conditions. Such cooperation should involve not only exchange rates but, even more important,

fiscal, monetary, trade and investment policies.

Cooperation on exchange rates should not, however, be allowed to become a new fixed-rate system in disguise. This would only lead to rigidity and a repetition of the economic disorders that disrupted relations among the major industrial countries in the 1930s and early 1970s.

New political and economic problems are afflicting the world today—problems that were scarcely imagined at the time of Bretton Woods. Among the most urgent—and most dangerous for the future of the stability and peace of the world—is the plight of the poor, developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Jamaica represented a beginning—but only a bare beginning—toward rethinking and reordering the economic and financial relations among the rich industrial nations and the developing world, with the newly rich members of the international oil cartel a critical factor in the complex equation.

How to aid the poor nations, whose condition has been worsened by the worldwide slump and worldwide inflation, particularly of oil and food prices, is the most crucial issue that remains to be solved. This cannot be done in such a way as to flood the world with additional created money and credit, for that would only intensify inflation and hurt the poor most of all.

The representatives of the poor nations at Jamaica correctly emphasized that henceforth world monetary reform must be joined to measures for reducing world poverty and furthering their development. It was symbolically fitting that this urgent plea was issued from an island struggling to resolve internal and external economic and political problems characteristic of the nations of the Third World.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The OAU on Angola

In the summit meeting on Angola that opened Saturday in Addis Ababa, the Organization of African Unity faces its most severe test since its founding 13 years ago. The strains on OAU solidarity will be even greater than those during the Nigerian civil war, even if a strenuous attempt is made to camouflage the divisions in the communiqué and in a unanimous condemnation of South Africa, which will be easy to achieve.

If the OAU sticks to the principles written in its charter and adhered to in its peace-making efforts in Angola last year, it can take only one decision: to demand an end to all foreign intervention—Soviet and Cuban as well as South African, Chinese and American—a cease-fire on the several fighting fronts and negotiations between the three competing nationalist groups with the aim of establishing a government of unity.

That was the policy adopted by the OAU last year, when it refused, as an organization, to recognize any of the three movements as sole legitimate authority, but set up a conciliation commission to try to persuade them to cooperate, rather than fight. This sensible approach should not be cast aside simply because it did not work last time or because it is now being strongly urged by non-African powers, including the United States.

Since the OAU decision last year, however, more than 20 of its 46 members have recog-

nized the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Some acted out of sympathy for its Marxist ideology, others—Nigeria and Ghana—in outrage at the intervention of white South African soldiers on the side of the rival organizations, known as FNLA and UNITA.

Irrational as it may seem to outsiders, most black African leaders regard the presence in Angola of a thousand soldiers sent by the despised white government of South Africa as a greater menace than five or six times that many Cuban soldiers, assisted by Soviet "technicians." With quiet Soviet help and open lobbying by a Cuban delegation in Addis Ababa, the OAU may reverse its policy and recognize the MPLA regime in Luanda.

Peace in Angola will be extremely difficult to achieve in any circumstances; but it will not be brought nearer by the recognition of MPLA as the government for all Angola by a majority of OAU members. Enduring peace in fact can never be imposed by MPLA on the country—given as it is by regional and ethnic differences—whatever the buildup of Soviet arms and Cuban troops.

The OAU's charter requires non-interference in the internal affairs of states. If it fails to act accordingly, its survival may be at stake, along with Angola's fate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1901

NEW YORK.—Influenza is raging here to an unprecedented extent. Over half a million people are suffering from the malady in New York alone. A large number of fatal cases are reported. The raw, wet weather, which prevails along the Atlantic coast, is assisting the spread of the epidemic. There is also an extraordinary prevalence of pneumonia and similar dangerous complaints.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1926

WASHINGTON.—The State Department has asked the U.S. consul at Guadalajara for information regarding the reported murder of an American during a bandit attack on a train in which many passengers are believed to have been murdered and burned in a fire which was set along the coaches. Full details are not yet known but it is believed that there was a great loss of life.



'Quick! Look Behind You for Foreign Subversives!'

## U.S. Power and Philosophy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Two questions are being debated here about U.S. financial aid to the anti-Communist factions in Italy and Angola: Should the U.S. government be intervening in the internal political and military struggles of other countries? And, if so, should the press be disclosing these clandestine operations of U.S. officials?

The answer of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger to the first question is "yes," and their answer to the second question is "no, a thousand times no." In fact, Ford is known to be holding back about publication of the facts on the intervention in Angola and Italy, and Kissinger simply says he is in "despair" about the problem.

The press, if you can use such a general term for so diverse an institution, is confused, divided and often indifferent on the question. It knows that the same issues were raised about the government's interventions and even planned assassinations in Cuba, its conspiracies against the government of Allende in Chile, and its intervention by air and its illegal bombings, and its falsification of military operations in Vietnam and the rest of Southeast Asia.

### Brutal Facts

All this is relevant now because the President, the secretary of state, and the top officials of the CIA and the Pentagon have been meeting in the last few days to analyze these tangles between the brutal facts of underground war in the contemporary world and the U.S. response, between the responsibility of the President to defend the national interest and the responsibility of the Congress to appropriate funds, and between the secret operations of the government abroad and the freedom of the press under the Constitution at home.

No subject, not even presidential politics, divides thoughtful men and women in Washington more than this. We had been living with it even before the creation of the CIA, when in the 1940s, the threat of a Communist takeover in Rome seemed so imminent that the Catholic churches of America, with the approval of the U.S. Treasury, were soliciting tax-exempt funds to buy newspapers and trucks to match the Communist efforts to take over the Italian government. The CIA is a terrible problem in a democratic society, but it would be hard to imagine a more dangerous conflict of church and state than we had in the past.

So we have to be careful in so fundamental a conflict of facts and ideals. It cannot be reduced to a general principle that will cover our political problems in the world and our concepts of democracy at home.

### What Do You Do?

You can argue, for example, that we should not be intervening in Angola and Italy even though Moscow's intervention is more consistent and excessive—and your argument will have to be solid—but what do you do if Moscow sends troops into Syria to upset the balance of power in the Middle East, and what do you do when Tito dies in Yugoslavia, like Chou En-lai, Chiang Kai-shek and Franco, and the struggle for power begins to push Communist ambitions in the Adriatic and cut the already weak NATO Mediterranean defense in two?

Also, when Ford and Kissinger were in China recently, Mao Tse-

tung raised the question of Angola. What was the United States doing there, if anything? he asked. Kissinger got the impression that the Chinese leader was wondering how he could count on U.S. support in defense of Mukden and China, if the President and the Congress couldn't get together on Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, and even on Angola.

After Lenin, we had Stalin to deal with, and after him eventually, something different and more amiable in Khrushchev, and even transfer of power in the Communist world brought something different. It could be the same in China. This is Kissinger's nightmare. Not particularly what happens in Angola or even in Italy, but if we cannot get some trust between the executive, the Congress and the press to deal with these problems in the United States, what will happen in China after Mao Tse-tung and in Yugoslavia after Tito? And in the Soviet Union after Brezhnev?

### Political Points

It is going to be hard to get an American answer to these questions during a presidential election, when everybody is scoring political points off the other side, but the world is not likely to wait for the White House, the Congress and the press to play their competitive games.

Fundamental issues of world politics are now being played out in Angola, Italy, Syria, Taiwan and also in the major nuclear capitals of Washington, Peking and Moscow. The old leaders are slipping away, but the new leaders, whoever they are, must be watching the attitudes, the doubts and divisions in America, as reported in the U.S. press, radio and television.

Maybe we are not really thinking about all this with the seriousness it deserves either in the realm of politics or, the press. The President and the secretary of state are reporting to the Congress but still fiddling with it. The press is still thinking about the past obscurities of Vietnam and Watergate, exposing everything that is secret, regardless

of whether it is good or bad for the national interest. None of this is particularly surprising. We are paying a terrible price for the misuse of power and secrecy and political and personal corruption in the last generation, but the abuses have been exposed and maybe the time has come to stop tearing ourselves apart. The really big problems are coming up, not in Angola, but along the Mediterranean littoral, the Balkans, the Middle East, China, the Soviet Union and the United States. It is this vision of the future, rather than the past, that is now the first issue on the national agenda.

## Palestine at the United Nations

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The debate which opens this week at the United Nations Security Council represents the latest in a string of stunning diplomatic victories achieved by one of the world's most underrated leaders, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. But in the process of dramatically improving his own bargaining position, Mr. Assad has raised possibilities for eventual conflict in the Mideast.

So the first order of business is to stop him cold in the Security Council debate. It then makes sense to approach him and King Hussein of Jordan with new offers of settlement which Israel would be well advised to begin working on now.

The starting point for President Assad's series of successes was the interim Sinai agreement worked out by Secretary of State Kissinger between Israel and Egypt last spring. Mr. Assad believed that the Egyptian commitment to the principle of non-use of force against Israel violated Arab unity and materially weakened his position in bargaining for return of land occupied along the Golan Heights. He set out to improve his own position, and to discredit the Sinai agreement and those who made it.

Mr. Assad's aim in the debate is to give new influence to the PLO. He also wants to diminish the force of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 243 providing for settlement along the pre-1967 lines, thus putting up for grabs the whole question of Israel's borders.

Such a victory would weaken all the forces for moderation in the Near East, including Egypt.

A first success was achieved with the Soviet Union. Russia has sent fresh arms to Syria, while withholding resupply to Egypt.

A second success came with other Arab states. Jordan and Syria entered a joint command arrangement. Both sides in the Lebanon fighting turned to Syria as an arbiter, and one of the reasons the fighting goes on there is that Mr. Assad refuses to tip the scales one way or the other in order to keep his middleman position.

Finally, Mr. Assad made himself the supreme advocate of Palestinian claims against Israel. In a series of interviews he indicated he would not make any settlements with Israel which did not include something for the Palestine Liberation Organization. As a price for accepting the UN contingent which now separates Israel from Syrian forces, he demanded the debate in the Security Council on the Palestine question with the PLO present in the status of a full member state.

Though this demand represented the first time political conditions were imposed for continuation of the UN forces, it was, naturally, I think, accepted by the United States and other countries. Now the Security Council debate goes forward.

### Assad's Aim

Mr. Assad's aim in the debate is to give new influence to the PLO. He also wants to diminish the force of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 243 providing for settlement along the pre-1967 lines, thus putting up for grabs the whole question of Israel's borders.

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Jordan, the United States and the most sensible Israelis. The belligerent Palestinians would have a new shot in the arm, and Israel hawks a new reason for reopening hostilities.

So it is important to break the string of Syrian successes at the Security Council. To that end, the United States should be prepared to veto any proposals which weaken resolutions providing for settlement along the pre-1967 boundaries.

Once President Assad is stopped, however, the Israelis should move toward a resumption of talks with Syria and Jordan. This is easier said than done.

### Real Danger

The government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin would prefer to sit tight, waiting out the U.S. election, before taking painful steps ceding territory to Syria or Jordan. But the real danger to Israel springs from the Palestinian claims which would undo the Jewish state entirely. Sitting tight, as we have seen in the past few months, only raises the Palestinian issue to the forefront of events.

Making proposals to Syria and Jordan, on the other hand, engages them in serious negotiations. That of itself works to subordinate the Palestinian issue. So the Israelis would be short-sighted to make no new proposals merely because of a presidential election. They should take the pressure for the time being. If he is wise, if he truly wants to put the Palestinian question on the back burner, Premier Rabin, when he comes here later in the month, will have in his briefcase some proposals that will tempt the Syrians and Jordanians by securing them the one thing they cannot get by alliance with the Palestinians—a return of territory.



# An Election Year Calendar

## Major Stops Along the Road to the White House

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—No one can say precisely when a presidential campaign begins; it is like trying to tell where the waves come from. But the campaign of 1976, the 46th in the history of the Republic, is surely the longest, having begun sometime in 1974. It has now reached the intensive stage, that period when candidates, political activists and their journalistic camp followers work themselves—and much of the public—into a state of insensibility. What follows is an annotated calendar:

December, 1975—Last month was a difficult one for capturing the attention of the electorate; the most elaborate campaign stratagems are puffed competition for holiday conviviality. But the candidates were still maneuvering, making final decisions on which primaries to enter and lining up endorsements. All of this activity was part of the conditioning process, the creation of the backdrop against which the forthcoming events will be seen and judged.

Jan. 2—The Treasury, for the first time in U.S. history, began to provide funds to political candidates. Drawing on money collected through the income-tax checkoffs, the Treasury started matching contributions to those candidates who have already raised \$5,000 in donations of not more than \$250 in each of 20

states. Up to a limit of \$5 million per candidate, the government is matching the first \$250 of each subsequent gift.

Jan. 16—The first quarterly reports of income and expenditures were due from the candidates. Further reports will be due April 10, July 10 and Oct. 10.

Jan. 19—Precinct caucuses will be held in Iowa, the first step toward choosing the state's convention delegates and the first such step anywhere in the nation. The action there is mainly among the Democrats.

Jan. 29 and Feb. 5—On these dates and at monthly intervals thereafter, the government's regular economic reports are issued. About the 25th of each month, the Consumer Price Index is published and on the first Friday of each month the unemployment rate is announced. In an election year, economic statistics have important political overtones. For President Ford to do well, the figures should show improvement month after month.

January (exact dates uncertain)—President Ford will in effect lay down his platform in three speeches, the State of the Union, the State of the World and the Budget Message. Mr. Ford will be obliged to explain which programs he will curtail to arrive at his proposed \$335-billion budget ceiling. He is also

expected to discuss in more detail than he has thus far his ideas on welfare reform. What the President will have to say about the two prime topics on the foreign agenda, détente and the Middle East is less clear, because his speech will discuss events that may occur abroad in the next few weeks. The speeches will give Mr. Ford an opportunity to be political while acting presidential, but they also obligate him to state his views and policies more concretely than his rivals are likely to do.

February (exact dates uncertain)—The Soviet party congress will take place in Moscow. Once it is out of the way, some movement on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the crucial issue in détente, may be possible. There are indications that the Soviet Union may be ready to consider further compromise. That could make a trip to the United States by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, which has been repeatedly postponed, possible sometime during the year. Such a trip would be an enormous boon to Mr. Ford's effort to demonstrate that he deserves a full term on the basis of his record.

Feb. 24—The New Hampshire primary will be held. The primary is always decided in advance as "symbolic" but always is heavily covered by the media and usually influential. This year, as in 1968, there will be two sets of candi-

dates, Republicans and Democrats, traipsing through the snow in pursuit of delegates and the elusive quality called momentum. Among Republicans, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California got the faster start and has the support of Gov. Meldrim Thomson and the publisher of the state's biggest newspaper, William Loeb. Mr. Reagan will claim a victory if he comes close; Mr. Ford will insist that he has succeeded if he gets half the votes plus one. If Mr. Reagan wins, he will probably also win in another state in the opening week of the campaign and the race will be wide open. Among the Democrats, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, Sargent Shriver and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma will all be looking for an early advantage. They may cut the vote into so many pieces that it is meaningless. If any candidate finishes well in front, all the rest are in trouble. A possible write-in campaign for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota or a late entry by Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington could complicate things.

March 2—The Massachusetts primary will take place. The cast of characters is largely the same as in New Hampshire, with an important addition: Gov. George Wallace of Alabama will be there, hoping to capitalize on the bus-ing backlash in Boston. Otherwise, the Massachusetts electorate

tends to be quite liberal—it was Sen. George McGovern's only state in 1972—and a strong showing by Mr. Shriver or one of the other liberals would not be surprising. As of now, Mr. Reagan plans to concede this one to the President.

March 9—The second showdown between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford takes place in Florida, a crazy quilt of a state with its piney woods reminiscent of Alabama, its retirement towns that vote like the Midwest, its usually liberal Jews and its usually conservative Cubans. Mr. Reagan will not win in any big state if he does not win there, and his campaign manager predicts a 2-to-1 victory. Conversely, Mr. Ford could knock him out of the race with a big victory. This is the state where Mr. Carter hopes to prove that Gov. Wallace is human, after all, and he is given an outside chance of beating the Alabama—if, and only if, other candidates stay out. Sen. Jackson is showing signs of a major effort here, after months of vacillation, and that could hurt Mr. Carter.

March 16—Illinois, the first of the five biggest states to vote, will hold its primary. Illinois seldom counts much in the nominating sweepstakes, but this year's primary could be different. It could well provide Mr. Ford's biggest early victory over Mr. Reagan. And among the Democrats, the refusal of Sen. Adlai Stevenson to run as a favorite son in alliance with Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago opens the race. The mayor may have uncommitted delegates elected, if he so chooses, in the Chicago districts, but elsewhere, Sen. Jackson, Sen. Bayh and Mr. Carter at the very least will compete. The picture is unsettled.

March 23—Terry Sanford, a former governor of North Carolina, who has campaigned in New Jersey by besting his followers, will either beat Gov. Wallace in Mr. Sanford's home state or drop out of the race. Mr. Reagan, if he has managed to do well in earlier contests, should do well in North Carolina, the state of one of his major supporters, Sen. Jesse Helms.

April 6—The Wisconsin primary may well be decided by March 20 to avoid coinciding with New York's. The Wisconsin primary may not be meaningful because of a conflict between national party rules and state law. It probably will not be a key state in any event, although Rep. Udall and Mr. Harris have plowed a lot of ground here. No activity has been seen yet among the Republicans, and little is likely.

The outlook in New York is murky for two reasons: (1) The names of presidential candidates are not listed on the ballot, making it difficult for voters to pick among delegates; (2) Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey has decided to run as an independent candidate, loyal to himself, which are likely to win in enough districts to deny either Sen. Bayh or Sen. Jackson the kind of decisive New York victory they are hoping for. One of the liberal candidates—Sen. Bayh, Mr. Carter, Rep. Udall, or even Sen. Jackson—might win a majority, but New York is not looking like the springboard it once was.

April 27-June 1—No fewer than 19 primaries are crammed into this five-week period, an average of almost four every seven days. No candidate can hope to compete in all of them—they stretch from Rhode Island to Oregon, from Georgia to South Dakota—and no one can tell yet which primary will be important. If still in the race, Gov. Milton Shapp will meet his destiny in Pennsylvania on April 27 and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen in Texas on May 1; each needs to score a major victory in his home state to convince delegates that he has a base from which to operate. Michigan on May 18 should be a walk for President Ford and an interesting test of whether Gov. Wallace's magic still works in the North (and whether he will win enough delegates to nudge the Democratic convention toward deadlock). Indiana, Nebraska and Oregon have traditionally been target states for campaigners, but there is no reason this year to think they will be any more significant than, say, Tennessee or Maryland. Much will depend on who is left in the race and where they choose to fight or to run and hide.

June 8—The final explosion of primaries takes place with coast-to-coast voting in California, Ohio and New Jersey. Together, these states account for 540 of the Democratic delegates, or 18 per cent, and only a slightly smaller share of the Republican delegates. If Mr. Reagan is still politically alive, he will battle hard in his home state against Mr. Ford. The Democratic outcome will depend in part on what the astonishingly popular young successor to Mr. Reagan, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., elects to do. Should he decide to run, either to pick up some delegates with whom to bargain at the conven-

tion or because he thinks he can be nominated, most politicians in California believe he could do reasonably well. No one—and this is one of the most important changes in the political landscape since 1972—will scoop up the whole lot, like Sen. McGovern did, since California Democrats are voting under a proportional representation system (the Republicans are staying with the old winner-take-all arrangement). Ohio and New Jersey together have almost as many delegates as California, but they are likely to be overshadowed nonetheless.

June or July—Should Mr. Ford be assured of the nomination, it would be a good time for him to indulge in a bit of international diplomacy in preparation for the fall campaign. The long-delayed Brezhnev visit could be scheduled for this period. The President could take up his standing invitation to visit President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. A trip to Egypt would depend on the state of affairs in the Middle East. If multilateral talks have not opened in Geneva by summer, some diplomatic observers think there is a real risk of renewed "war" and trouble for Mr. Ford.

July 4—The 200th birthday of the United States is celebrated, providing yet another example of the advantages that fate bestows upon an incumbent president. Assuming that he has not already been turned into a lame duck by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford should be able to use the Bicentennial festivities to good political advantage, campaigning while seeming merely to preside—not only on July 4 but throughout the year.

July 11—The Democratic National Convention opens in New York City, site of the famous deadlock of 1924, when the Democrats nominated John Davis on the 100th anniversary of the nation's founding. The Washington Post says no, that one candidate or perhaps two or three will emerge from the pack during the primaries and win the nomination on the first or second ballot. But there is no precedent for the new campaign finance law and none for a pre-convention schedule. The primaries, so no one really knows. If none of the presently active candidates makes it, the nomination will be brokered, with candidates, party leaders, and caucuses of women, minorities and labor groups doing the negotiating. The possibilities include not only Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, should he resolve to stand out weaker, but also such fresh faces as Gov. Carey and Gov. Brown. A good bet for vice-president, if he is not No. 1, is Mr. Carter, a "new face" from a different part of the country than any of the other likely nominees.

Aug. 16—The Republican National Convention opens in Kansas City, presumably with the main issue already decided. Unless someone enters the Ford-Reagan race after a primary or two—former Texas Gov. John Connally and Vice-President Rockefeller come to mind—there will be only two candidates, and most of the delegates given the enormous number of primaries, are likely to be committed by the time they reach Kansas City. The excitement would then center on the vice-presidency. Mr. Ford would probably choose someone to balance his ticket, ideologically or geographically or both; Mr. Reagan has said that he would seek someone who thought like him.

Sept. 6—Labor Day, the traditional opening of the campaign, although it actually began in 1974. The course that a presidential hopeful must negotiate has become so brutal that Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., announced last year that he had no stomach for it and pulled out of the race. No one thinks two-year campaigns make sense; no one can think of any way, however, apart from repealing the Bill of Rights, to shorten them. Sen. Mondale has put forward a proposal for reducing the arduousness of the campaign somewhat: replacing the plethora of state primaries with six regional primaries.

Nov. 2—Election Day, when, after two years of campaigning, the electorate must decide among Republican and Democrat and probably Gov. Wallace on a third-party ticket and possibly someone else on a fourth. Eleven months before the event, few people feel confident enough to guess who the contestants will be, much less the winners.



### To Reduce Federal Apparatus

## Reagan Tosses Out First Real Issue

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Ronald Reagan's proposal to transfer certain federal powers to state and local governments and to reduce the federal budget by \$90 billion is emerging as the first major issue of this year's presidential election campaign.

In New Hampshire, where Mr. Reagan is campaigning for support in the next month's primary election, a spokesman for President Ford's campaign said that the \$90-billion cut is perhaps the most significant topic of questioning and debate.

When he first made the proposal last fall, Mr. Reagan predicted that his plan would produce "howls of pain" from those who are benefiting from the current system. So far, however, the suggestion has produced little more than skepticism.

Economists, liberal and conservative alike, dismiss the proposal as a grandiose and meaningless political gesture that could be economically disastrous. In fact, several economists also said that the proposal is vague, politically naive and legally questionable.

Mr. Reagan's proposal is presumably designed to appeal to middle-class citizens who object to high taxes, welfare and food stamp "cheats." Almost all of the critics, however, said that Mr. Reagan's plan would hurt the very people to whom he is appealing.

Mr. Reagan's answer is, you're barking up the wrong tree when you ask me to tell the states and localities how to raise taxes. The states have to make the decisions and be accountable.

Mr. Bell said that Mr. Reagan and his campaign staff had expected criticism of the \$90-billion plan in the press and elsewhere, and that they were not concerned by it. The Reagan forces, he insisted, are convinced that the plan will draw votes.

Mr. Reagan's proposal is presumably designed to appeal to middle-class citizens who object to high taxes, welfare and food stamp "cheats." Almost all of the critics, however, said that Mr. Reagan's plan would hurt the very people to whom he is appealing, as well as the poor.

Mr. Reagan's idea was "never pushed through," an economist in the Treasury Department said, "the middle class would find it self being picked to pieces."

Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts in education spending would eliminate support for middle-class parents who send their children to college or who require special help for handicapped children.

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## Cartoonist MacNelly, 28—Draws to the Right

By Ellen Bronson

NEW YORK (AP).—Jeff MacNelly's ideas for his political cartoons are plucked from a grab bag of experiences: magazines, hobbies, memories and even his own life. He is a young man, 28, and a one-year-old son.

Leonid Brezhnev is pictured using Crayolas to sign a treaty with a large X.

Spiro Agnew is a little kid with his hand stuck in a cookie jar. Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts is Winnie-the-Pooh in search of the Democratic nomination.

Explaining his approach to his work, Mr. MacNelly says, "A cartoon should stick its tongue out at people, make people think and laugh. I don't make a conscious effort to infuse my work with a particular philosophy. I just let my prejudices hang out."

There is another reason for Mr. MacNelly's singular appeal. He is virtually the only conservative cartoonist in a profession remarkable for its liberal practitioners. Clayton Kirkpatrick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, calls him an answer "to everybody's need for a political conservative."

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## Interest Rates, Securities Draw Close Watch







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## New York Bond Sales

Jan. 12, 1976  
\$100 High Low Last  
(Continued from Page 10)

Bond	High	Low	Last
U.S. Gov. 10 1/2% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/4% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/2% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/4% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/2% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
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U.S. Gov. 10 1/2% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/4% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2

## Foreign Bonds

Bond	High	Low	Last
U.S. Gov. 10 1/2% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/4% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/2% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
U.S. Gov. 10 1/4% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
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U.S. Gov. 10 1/4% 12/75-1/76	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2

## Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

Bank	High	Low	Last
Bank of America	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of New York	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of Montreal	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of Tokyo	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of China	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of India	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of Japan	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of Korea	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of Taiwan	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Bank of Thailand	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2

## N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 9, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Last
IBM	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2
General Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2

## American Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 9, 1976

Stock	High	Low	Last
IBM	160 1/2	160 1/4	160 1/2
General Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2
Rockwell International	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2

## Market Averages

Week Ended Jan. 9, 1976

Index	High	Low	Last
Dow Jones	1,111.11	1,111.11	1,111.11
S&P 500	111.11	111.11	111.11
Nikkei	111.11	111.11	111.11
Hong Kong	111.11	111.11	111.11
Shanghai	111.11	111.11	111.11
London	111.11	111.11	111.11
Paris	111.11	111.11	111.11
Frankfurt	111.11	111.11	111.11
Stockholm	111.11	111.11	111.11

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## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 8)

done the same. Dealers say the amount of money flowing into the market is "enormous." And there is not enough paper to meet the demand.

De Port of Canada was thus able to increase the size of its loan from \$30 million to \$50 million. The five-year notes were sold at par with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

In the U.S.-dollar sector, the European Coal and Steel Community increased its 3 1/4 per cent, five-year offering by \$15 million to \$65 million and its 9 1/4 per cent, 10-year bond was increased \$10 million to \$60 million.

This is considered a bellwether issue because both coupons are new lows for the respective maturities. The favorable reception, many analysts believe, indicates that investors may now be ready to accept an extension of maturities beyond 10 years and a test of this attitude is said to be in the works.

Norfolk Rydco, which started out seeking \$40 million, has also increased its 10-year loan to \$50 million. A coupon of 9 1/2 per cent is being offered.

Taking advantage of this buoyant atmosphere, the British government is making its first foray into the international market in over a year. British Gas, carrying the Treasury's guarantee, is seeking \$40 million for five years at 9 per cent.

Peer Record

The terms are significant, as they acknowledge that Britain must now borrow at over the prime rate (the Coal and Steel Community is offering a quarter of a point less on its five-year paper). The attitude of most bankers is that this is simply a fact of life, resulting from the world's record rate of inflation and poor industrial performance, and that the government is lucky to be able to borrow at even these terms. The same bankers maintain that the government has not tried to raise funds in the New York market because it does not want to have its credit standing rated as would be necessary for a publicly issued loan there.

The notes are expected to be sold at a small discount, meaning the yield to the investor will be just over 9 per cent.

Also in the market is New Brunswick Electric Power, which is seeking \$30 million for seven years at 9 per cent—the same coupon as British Gas but for two years longer. Although the issue is guaranteed by the Province of New Brunswick and is rated A+ by Moody's, some analysts find the indicated terms a bit "cheeky."

The Province of Quebec is also in the market, offering the same terms for a \$50-million loan.

Nippon Yusen Bank of Japan is floating a \$30-million, five-year note with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. However, the paper is expected to be sold at a discount, raising the yield to close to 9 1/2 per cent. The issue is being managed by a group of Arab and European banks, but the underwriting group is made up principally of Japanese banks.

The next Japanese borrower will be Nishio-Iwai Ltd., which plans to float a five-year loan of \$30 million.

Iran Borrowing

Also on the calendar is a seven-year, \$30-million loan for the Industrial Bank of Iran. This would be the first public borrowing for Iran in this market and a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent is envisaged.

In the Canadian-dollar sector, Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, a mortgage lending firm, plans to raise a \$30-million loan. Still on offer is Royal Bank's \$25-million, six-year loan expected to carry a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent.

In the DM sector, Singapore Air Lines is seeking a 50-million-DM, seven-year loan with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. Brazil's Companhia Vale do Rio Doce is seeking an eight-year loan of 70 million DM with a coupon of 9 per cent. The company is 86-per-cent government-owned.

West Germany's Hoechst, as Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik before it, has decided not to borrow in French francs when the opportunity was made actually to come to market. Rates in Paris are much higher than elsewhere—which helps explain the strong performance of the franc on the foreign-exchange market—and borrowers are not willing to tap this market under present conditions. On the domestic market, for example, the government is offering five-year bills yielding 10 1/2 per cent.

Unable to attract corporate borrowers from within the EEC, the French authorities have now relaxed their restrictions on who may tap the Eurofranc market and are willing to allow non-EEC firms to issue paper. The word is that preference will be given to firms in other European countries.

In the Unit of Account market, Euro-Grain, the Finnish forest-products firm, is seeking an eight-year loan of 20 million U.A. The coupon is expected to be 9 1/4 per cent. The loan is guaranteed by Finland and will be payable in deutsche marks with each unit valued at 3.22 DM.

While the coupon is the same as other recent U.A. issues, the duration is two years shorter. Presumably, Finland has chosen to mask its lower credit standing by cutting the life of the loan rather than raise the coupon.

International Issues

(7-15 years)

Jan. 7: 9.55%; Dec. 31: 9.58%.

(7-15 years)

Jan. 7: 7.25%; Dec. 31: 7.28%.

(15-25 years)

Jan. 7: 9.00%; Dec. 31: 9.02%.

Market Turnover

Jan. 9 Jan. 2

Codel \$234.5 mil. \$221.1 mil.

Euroclear \$279.8 mil. \$194.1 mil.

France to Attend Arms Unit Talks

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—France will attend the first meeting of a new international organization whose aim is to increase West European arms sales to the United States, informed diplomatic sources said.

They said that representatives of France and 10 other West European countries will attend the first meeting of the new International Program Group in Rome next month.

The group, formed last year mainly to get France to join with its West European allies, will also try to establish a basis for increased cooperation among the 11 countries in buying weapons and military equipment.

Italian Bank Robbed

COMO, Italy, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Three gunmen robbed a bank in nearby Cernusco last week. Among those they held up was a bank inspector who had come from Milan to work out ways of averting robberies.

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## Most Facilities Are Lacking

By Peter D. Weintraub

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Few U.S. or foreign companies have been able to justify the expense, both in money and manpower, of establishing an ongoing presence in China.

Though conditions vary somewhat, most companies can count on spending between \$1,500 and \$2,000 a month per person, exclusive of salary, to maintain representation in China.

U.S. and other foreign concerns considering the establishment of a representative office in Peking or anywhere else in the country have discovered that such facilities, in the conventional sense, are nonexistent.

There is not a single foreign company accredited by the government to maintain a permanent facility on Chinese soil in the way that foreign concerns have opened accredited offices in Moscow.

Limitations on Businessmen

But, while accreditation, and all it implies, is not yet possible, the Chinese are not adverse to permitting overseas business representation in China over a long period of time, with the following limitations:

• Lack of official accreditation means the foreign business representative's status in China is the same as that of any other non-diplomatic visitor. The only official record of his tenure in the country is maintained by means of his visa, which is of the same type issued to any tourist.

Under normal circumstances, visas issued to Americans are good for only 30 to 60 days and must be renewed.

There is no real office space. All companies in China, not even those with a long-term presence, are required to live in hotels or in private quarters.

In some cases the "office" is the same room in which the executive sleeps. All company representatives live in one of the hotels reserved for foreigners.

• There is no guarantee that a company's location will be permanent. At least one company, established in Peking for more than a year, was obliged to change hotels on occasion to accommodate seasonal and diplomatic influences of visitors.

• Except in very special cases, as for foreign airlines, private communication outlets do not exist. Reportedly, the Japanese trading company Chori has been authorized to install a private Telex. If this is true, it is an exception.

Telex machines are difficult to find in China, but they are not nonexistent. Four of the government's foreign trade corporations have them, as do the airlines and most of the embassies.

At least one U.S. businessman parlayed his friendship with the staff of an embassy into access, albeit irregular, to its Telex.

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## Few Companies Can Afford Offices in China

foreign companies in the country.

This means there is no local assistance of the kind usually available for company offices in other capital cities.

Despite these restrictions, a number of companies have established operations in China.

Typical is the experience of the Boeing Co.

One of the provisions of its \$125-million contract in 1972 to sell China 10 of its 707 airplanes stipulated that the company would provide the Chinese with flight training in the Shanghai area.

The Shanghai facility began operation in August, 1973, with the delivery of the first plane and closed 10 months later.

The main training base—provided rent free by the Chinese—was situated in an administration building adjacent to the terminal building of the airport. A small airport warehouse also was made available at no charge.

Staffed by a field-service representative, six flight-training instructors and several air-frame systems mechanics and other technicians, this airport office was described by one company executive as "more than adequate."

The Boeing team brought a variety of training aids, including a film reader, as well as normal office supplies, such as a writer and photocopier.

Shipment presented no problems, for all of the material was loaded aboard the first 707 delivered.

Throughout their stay in Shanghai, the U.S. training personnel were housed in the Peace Hotel in downtown Shanghai, some 10 miles from the airport.

While Boeing assumed expenses for room rent and meals—lunch was normally taken at the airport restaurant—the Chinese did furnish a crew bus, which transported Boeing people to and from the airport.

From the hotel, telephone contact with Seattle headquarters could be established within 20 or 30 minutes, or, if booked ahead, within a few minutes of the reserved time. Though Telex was not available, cable service was fast and efficient.

When the Shanghai facility closed, Boeing opened a Peking operation, in May, 1974. A company field-service representative who arrived in China with other Boeing crew set up an office in his room at the Peking Hotel, mainly for aircraft ground maintenance.

Communication to the United States from Peking takes only 10 or 15 minutes.

U.S. Firms 'Internationalize,' Upgrade Top Posts in Europe

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—A U.S. corporation's European operations are, on average, headed by an executive who is older, better educated and better paid than men previously hired for or assigned to such duties. Increasingly, he is likely to be a U.S. citizen born in Europe.

The typical boss has worked for three companies in his career and probably has spent far more time working abroad than his counterpart of only five years ago.

These conclusions emerged from a survey of 800 U.S. firms with multinational operations. The study was conducted by the executive-search firm of Heidrick and Struggles and published in Profile, the magazine of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Survey 5 Years Ago

A similar survey five years ago showed that only 11 per cent of the U.S. citizens running European operations were born outside the United States. That figure is up to 11.7 now and climbing, the new survey found.

Five years ago, 14 per cent of the top executives were over 40 and 48 per cent were over 50. The age level is going up, the survey said, with only 8.5 per cent under 40 and 55.3 per cent over 50. There was no indication that the executives concerned are only the same men getting older.

As the cost of supporting U.S. executives overseas grows and as natives of other nations gain in experience, more and more U.S. firms—48 per cent of them, according to the survey—are putting other countries' nationals in top management. Twenty-eight per cent of the firms polled said they expected to have non-American chief executives within five years.

The average top executive has spent 10 years abroad, with four of three years each in three countries. Eight per cent of them had been abroad for 20 years or more.

The survey said the bosses also get around more, with 55 per cent of them traveling at least 10,000 miles each year—up from 42 per cent in 1970. Altogether, the study said, they spend an average of 36 per cent of their time on the road.

Other Nationals

As the cost of supporting U.S. executives overseas grows and as natives of other nations gain in experience, more and more U.S. firms—48 per cent of them, according to the survey—are putting other countries' nationals in top management. Twenty-eight per cent of the firms polled said they expected



Pass	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♠	dummy, and East's high-low in
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass	clubs. Judging correctly, South
Pass	Pass			led the spade ten and overtook

West led the diamond two-







